CYCLES
GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
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The Bombay Chronicle

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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. VIII NO. 246 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"ARIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,983
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA" *	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct. ..	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney,
15th Oct. ..	DILWARA ..	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
11th Oct. —	Linga —	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
7th " —	Bandra —	Karachi & P Gulf
8th " —	Taroba —	East and South Africa
8th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kelan Maru	H. Kishiraa	3133	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	28th Oct	1st Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Aden Maru	R. Yano	11th Oct.	16th Oct.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	1st Nov.	10th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	4th Nov.	11th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—8, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,469

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 3 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual Terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

R. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$28,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 13, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Iloilo	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs.	12,00,0[illegible],000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs.	7,50,75,150/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs.	1,51,19,221/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs.	5,00,000/-

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chaudausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

C. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	68,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.

C. E. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 8,590,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomashi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Fukata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Torial rracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yarai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 539.

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?

Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.

Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.

You can open a Savings Bank account with

8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum

Open the account to-day at

THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, Opp. G. P. O.
BOMBAY.

Post Box 22 Phone 5305.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki. Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 284,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,62,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

G. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,706

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
S. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala. (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam). Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,00 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

HEAD OFFICE
6-1 Clive St., Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY

MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure Under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—— G. N. B. Vas,
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Branch Secretary
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 32, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 25,00,000
Annual income exceeds	..	Rs. 15,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY

FIRE MARINE.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS

CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative:
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas,
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book,

The oldest Life Office of Bengal,

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	or The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, Bonus, Transferability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Bhikamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Barrister-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed Rs. 40,80,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.

S. E. KHOKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting "Bombay" should also try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE D'HOTE SPECIALITIES
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Efficient Cabler.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL
The seven reel drama

"THE CONFESSION."

SEE and follow the forces of justice as they are sternly marshalled out to the erring. SEE how righteousness and love over come all obstacles. SEE how faith smashes down all barriers.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !!
Prices: Re 1/8, Re 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4,
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

Fillis' Great Circus

THE PREMIER SHOW OF THE EAST.
LOCATION: MASTAN TANK—OPPOSITE J. J. HOSPITAL.
GRAND OPENING
SATURDAY, OCT. 16th at 9-30 p.m.
WITH AN
ENTIRE NEW COMPANY
COMPRISED OF
30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30
FEATURING
THE GREAT CLIQUETT TROUPE.
The most Clever, Daring and Dexterous Aerial Gymnasts ever witnessed
"DANDY GEORGE"
In His Most Sensational and Thrilling "DIVE FOR LIFE" from a Height of 50 Feet. First time in the East
MISS RETA WEST
THE WONDERFUL BAREBACK RIDER.
The whole combination is THE LARGEST and most Talented Ever Brought to the East.
EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p.m.
Children Half price to all parts MATINEES only.
Popular Prices:—Full Box for 6 Persons Rs. 20, Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. (Natives only Ans. 8).

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present

"CAPTAIN SWIFT"

the picturezation of a famous play, with a favourite star in the title role

Earle William

(Six Reels-6000 feet).

Here is a theme that at once appeals to your nobler instructs. The Hero, though an outlaw and a bandit, is at heart perfectly straight. The touching manner in which a mother's devotion and a true-hearted girl's love reform this hardened Highwayman maks this Photodrama a Sermon in itself. Two more days to see this extraordinarily successful Masterpiece of the Vitagraph Company. You must know that when **"CAPTAIN SWIFT"** as a play was produced, a score of years ago, with Sir Herbert tree in the title role, the piece literally took London Stage by storm.

A Comedy in the Programme.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churny Road)
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

COMING SATURDAY NEXT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Million-Dollers Prodduction

"SALOME"

The coping stone of **WILLIAM FOX'S** genius—a titanic Production that has cost $ 12,55,000 starring the Seductress of the Screen, the great

THEDA BARA

as the Biblical Siren recreated.

"SALOME"

What a fateful name! Whoever does not know this imperishable character of the heathan age half century Before Chri-st?—this Daughter of Herodias, the Seductress, who ruled and ruined Judea?—this scriptural Siren of Ancient Jerusalem, sinuous sleek seduction? this Python of Palestine, who twined herself around stros man and crushed them, heart, soul and body?—this great figure in the Bible, in Literature, History and Drama?—this terrible Woman, a quiver of whose eyelash meant a Life, a smile on whose lips toppled a Throne, and a frown on whose brows disrupted a Dynesty?

SHE IS COMING TO THE
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
NEXT SATURDAY!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
Reynolds Denniston Ld. presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
In Latest American Dramas, Comedies & Farces
To-night Thurs, 14th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.
The Remarkable Comedy Drama
"THE ACQUITTAL"
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Every Evening at 6-30 p.m. A Story of Mystery and Crime
"THE ALSTER CASE"

THE EMPIRE

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
LAST FEW NIGHTS! LAST FEW NIGHTS !!
W. BANVARD presents his 1920-21
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
To-night Thurs, 14th October at 9-30 p.m.
LONDON VARIETIES
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7. p.m. at the Theatre.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
The Great heavy weight Boxing Match TOMMY BURNS *VS* JOE BECKET
"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY" Featuring HAROLD LLOYD
"THE KNOCK OUT" Featuring CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Saturday Next!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
WILL PRESENT

their marvellous 6-Reel Drama, starring the world-renowned Illusionist and Self-Liberator

HOUDINI

IN THE

"TERROR ISLAND"

A PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT PICTURE
With LILA LEE and a MAMMOTH CAST

1—Houdini is gagged and chained tightly to a chair in a wooden shack. The place is set on fire. With the flames licking about his feet, Houdini releases himself before your eyes and escapes.

2—Houdini is nailed tightly into a box and thrown into the sea. In a few seconds he appears out of the water and climbs aboard his enemies' vessel.

3—Following his enemies' ship with a submarine, Houdini is shot from the sub under water and swims to the ship. Coming aboard, he rescues the girl, Beverly, from her enemies, and guides her under water back to the submarine.

4—Houdini is trussed up twenty-five feet in the air on bamboo sticks, his hands bound. In a few seconds he is back on the ground safe.

5—Beverly is locked into a safe and thrown off a cliff into the sea. Swimming under water, Houdini unlocks the safe, gets her out, and guides her back through the water to the submarine.

6—Houdini fights under water with a professional diver over the sunken ship's treasure and finally cuts his opponent's air line and escapes with the loot.

7—Houdini fights a whole ship's crew and rescues Beverly from them.

8—Houdini so astounds the South Sea natives with his wonderful feats of magic that they fall down upon their faces and hail him as King.

PLEASE NOTE THIS IS NOT A SERIAL.

A Love and Adventure Melodrama in Six Sensational Acts

By Arthur B. Reeve and John W. Grey Directed by James Cruze

Coming Saturday Next!

For the First Time on the Bombay Screen!

AT THE

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Saturday Next!

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS will present next Saturday
THEIR MILLION-DOLLAR SUPER-PRODUCTION.
Starring:

The Siren of the Screen!

SALOME

The Siren who sowed Sin in Ancient Galiele, whose Tempestuous Blood has traced a scarlet thread through the centuries.

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

SALOME

WITH

THEDA BARA

Master Achievement of WILLIAM FOX
IT BREATHES
the Sweetness of the Hills of Lebanon
IT THROBS
with the Stupifying Splendors of Herod's Court.
JERUSALEM LIVES AGAIN IN ALL ITS ANCIENT GLORY.

Theda Bara is coming to the.....soon in a massive production of "Salome." The play is based on the chronicles of Josephus, the Jewish historian, who relates in detail how the daughter of Herodias so charmed King Herod with her erie dancing that he promised her anything she might ask, even to the half of his kingdom. She chose the head of John the Baptist in a charger.

Why this weird maiden chose such a bloody reward for her dancing forms the plot of the spectacular and dramatic story of "Salome," the latest and the greatest production in which Theda Bara has yet appeared. It was filmed at the Hollywood (Cal.) Studios of William Fox, under the supervision of J. Gordon Edwards, who staged "Cleopatra" and other productions in which Miss Bara has appeared.

Ancient Judea, in all its unrelieved barbaric splendor, all its pagan unrestraint, and with the soft glow of a more tender mood, the coming of Christ, foreshadowed in the gentle ministrations of John the Baptist, will live again for the modern generations in a massive yet, it is promised, wonderfully atmospheric photoplay, William Fox has produced a spectacle which, it is admitted, taxed his resources and that is an ultimate promise for "Salome," the name of the new production, in which Theda Bara, portrayer of superwomen, appears in a role that has already inspired the greatest of writers, composers and painters. The cinema version, of "Salome" follows closely the Biblical story. It illustrates, with spectacular vividness the various steps in the thrilling historical drama, and in the intensity of its climax is said to set a new record for sensation.

NEXT WEEK!

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PLACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND
IN THE
ADVENTURES OF RUTH

THE LAST THREE CONCLUDING EPISODES
PATHE GAZETTE
News from everywhere
POPULAR PRICE
TIME:
7; 8-45; and 10 30; p.m. Daily Matines on Saturdays and Bank Holidays at 5, p.m. only and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
"The man of might"
and
"The Scarlet Runner"
Each Episode a complete story
"SHOOT ON SIGHT"
A Pollard Comedy.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 10 per Tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.,
Princess St., BOMBAY.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you If so, try L. H. Sellers Natural Specific for Eye diseases Cure Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife Absolutely safe Per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLERS (D. 11) SAMLA, BENGAL.

TWO MORE DAYS
and they are gone!
"Lightning Bryce"
and the Queen of his Heart, Kate Arnold.
The Finale of this Masterful Serial is the acme of Hapiness and Peace.
Don't fail to see the gladsome termination—6 Reels—6000 feet—to-night, at the Palatial

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SATURDAY NEXT
A unique and sensational Photoplay—a Story of Adventure, starring the famous Illusionist and Self-liberater

HOUDINI

In the
"TERROR ISLAND"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)

Mind You!—It is Not a Serial. This supremely thrilling Paramount Artcraft Picture will be offered to their Patrons for the first time in Bombay by Messrs K. D. and Brothers. It has never been shown anywhere else before this.

In "Terror Island," Houdini performs many of the marvelous underwater feats that have made him famous throughout the world. It is a picture packed with a thrill a moment, though there is a delightful love theme running through it, also. Lila Lee is the leading woman and the supporting cats also includes Rosemary Theby.

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)
Saturday Next!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

MISCELLANEOUS

MATHERAN—HOPE HALL HOTEL RE-OPENS 8th October. 5376

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—a first class experienced ENGINEER for an up-country Spinning Mills, Ltd. Apply to Box No. 1230, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5483

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE or a GRADUATE for Esplanade High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. 5512

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MANAGING CLERK for a big Solicitor's Office. An LL.B. with some experience preferred. Apply Box No. 1228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5478

WANTED A MAN competent to do coal business and manage a first class colliery office in Bombay Experience d man should apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 1223, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5454

WANTED.—A competent TYPIST, who knows accounts, for the Congress Office. One knowing shorthand preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in one's own handwriting to Mr. V. J. PATEL, Congress Office, Bandra. 5473

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLAS ENGINEER, expert experienced "Dizel Engine" for up-country Jin Press See DAULATRAM KUNDANMAL Dady shett Agaiari Street, Dolat Building. 5452

WANTED.

WANTED—FINANCIER to an extent of Rs. 50,000 for a well established automobile concern. Decent profits guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1227, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5474

WANTED TO READ to a blind person for one or two hours daily. Apply stating convenient hours and salary to Box No. 1233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5509

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES—One large and three smaller rooms, for immediate or future occupation, somewhere in the Fort. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE, No. 80, Esplanade Road. 5338

WANTED—A PARTNER with a capital of Two Lakhs to do a business in English Woollen, Cotton Goods and Motor Engineering under a guidance of two English experts from London. Apply Box No. 1232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5508

FOR SALE.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD Touring cars and OVERLAND Model "4" cars at current rates with petrol facilities. Demonstration by appointment with BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road. 5491

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—For Hindoos, well lighted and ventilated Blocks, rooms and motor garrages in Forjett Terrace. See personally in FORJETT STREET, Tardeo.. 5485

TO LET from November, newly built up-to-date large, airy and commodious Blocks, Rooms and Shops, with or without godowns, with Electric Lights, on Sleater Road, with Train, Tram and Post conveniences in the vicinity. For particulars please apply to:—A. PARIKH & CO., 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5396

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.

Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India).

5481

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, a qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, registered under the Bombay Medical Act for the Pandharpur Municipal Dispensary. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials and the pay on which they will accept the pos should be mentioned in their applications which should reach before the 31st of October, 1920.

(Sd.) V. J. TAMBE,
Chief Officer.
Pandharpur, 4th October, 1920.
5449

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. P. VICTOR & CO., Camera House have REMOVED into the premises of Messrs. PHILLIPS & CO., Petit Institute Building, 314, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.

1. Two English GARNER LORRIES, 4½ ton each with passenger body or platform, fitted with new Engine in perfect running order open to trial. New tyres on back, front ones in very good condition. Price Rs. 10,000 each or near offers.
2. One OVERLAND TRUCK—just overhauled. Chain driven capacity 1 ton passenger or platform body. Solid tyres on back and pneumatic tyres on front. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offers.
3. One OVERLAND CAR, 33 model, in very good condition and in good working order, open to trial. Price Rs. 3,000 or near offers.

Please apply to HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar, up to 20th October, 1920, at the latest. 5426

NOTICE.

THE CORONATION MILLS CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION at Rs. 3,000 per Share out of the proceeds of the Sale of the Coronation Mills Company Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation), will be made payable, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 15th October, 1920, to the Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

HORMUSJI A. WADIA,
NANABHAI C. BROCHA.
Liquidators.
5401

NOTICE

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Auctioneers, East Street, Poona will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION sale at the under mentioned premises on the 10th October 1920, at 4 p.m. The rules and hereunder mentioned subject to the Rent Regulations of the tenure of lands in the Poona Cantonment and subject to the conditions of the sale:—House No. 2419, in East Street, Poona, now in the tenancy of the Commercial Press Poona.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.,
5195

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS AND AGENTS.

A firm of high standing and best References (at Amritsar and Lahore) importing Piece-Goods and Yarns from Overseas is desirous of entering into Business relations with Cotton Goods manufacturers or Mills Agencies as Agents or Principal Buyers. Sole Agencies for Northern India also undertaken. Large sales guaranteed. Please correspond with S. M. C., c/o. "The Bombay Chronicle." 5295

B, B, & C, I, RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel at the Parel Workshops, Parel and Bandra Runnieg Eegine sheds, and Colaba station for a period of twelve months from 1st November 1920, and will be received in the Agent's Office at his Office opposite Church Gate station Bombay on MONDAY, the 25th October, 1920, upto 1 P.m. (S.T.)

Forms of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel at Re 1 each. Earnest money amount Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Assistant Auditor Cash Pay Branch, Bombay by each tenderer and a receipt for the amount should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered (N. B. Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not hind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

A. C. OWEN
Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate,
4th October, 1920.
5316

NOTICE.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner regrets to be compelled to inform the public that owing to the failure of the past monsoon, it will be necessary to reduce the daily supply of water to the City by about 6 million gallons per day compared with the amount supplied during the last year, i.e., it is estimated that the total supply will be 38 million gallons a day as against the average of 44 million gallons. Tansa Lake is full and will continue to supply some 32 million gallons a day. Tulsi and Vehar Lakes contain only ¼ and ¼ of their normal amount of water and will together be able to supply no more than 6 million gallons a day until the next monsoon. It is unlikely that even if heavy rain now falls the position will improve very materially.

The utmost economy must therefore be exercised by all consumers of water. It will be impossible to water the roads in the City as often as would be desirable and it may be necessary to curtail the supply given to mills and industries. No water can be provided at present for large new industrial enterprizes. The public are invited to practice rigid economy in the use of water and in particular to avoid the waste that now occurs through leaving taps running on the lower floors of many-storied buildings.

Managers of Hotels, Offices, Clubs and other large buildings are requested to post public notices in all washing places, bathrooms etc., urging the necessity for economising water. Printed appeals to this effect in English, Marathi, Gujarathi can be obtained free from the office of the Hydraulic Engineer. Those responsible for the up-keep of gardens and recreation grounds are warned that supplies of water cannot be made available for the maintenance of large areas of grass and that their supply will have to be further restricted if there is reason to believe that water is being used in large quantities for other than necessary purposes. A special staff is being appointed to supervise distribution and prevent waste as far as possible.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
5448

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Fort Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of November 1920, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and of trantacting any business as required pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act 1913.

Dated 6th day of October, 1920.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & Co.,
5501 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—PRINCIPAL for Technical School to be started at Jamshedpur by The Tata Iron and Steel Company. Will be expected to organise courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and to select a proper teaching staff. Must be able to teach either Mechanical or Electrical Engineering himself. Must have experience, initiative and energy. Apply with terms to The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, stating age, qualifications, and previous experience, enclosing copies of testimonials. 5465

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the advertisement; re the sale of land bearing Survey No. 177, Pot No. 37 of Vile Parle, appearing under my signature in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th inst., the words "as the confirming party" after the name "Bomanji Hormasji Wadia," have been omitted through oversight.

The notice should therefore be read with the words "as the confirming party" after the name Bomanji Hormasji Wadia.

Dated this 12th October, 1920.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.
5407 Vakil High Court.

NOTICE.

Bhulashwar.
Bombay, 27th September, 1920.

To,
GURDITSINGH GULABSHINGH & CO.
Colour Dealers,
Vadgadi, Bombay.

Agents for Farbenfabriken Vorm Friedr. Bayer and Co.
Dear Sirs,

CONGO RED 12 B LABEL.

WE undertake not to sell expose for sale or otherwise deal in any colours under any label constituting a colourable imitation of your above label. We admit having infringed the above label, and the rights of yourselves and your constituents in relation thereto and express our regret for having done so and undertake not to repeat such infringment either by ourselves or through others directly or indirectly. You are at liberty to make any use you please of this letter. We undertake to deliver to you within one month all labels complained of in our possession or under our control.

Yours truly,
BALUBHAI KAHANDAS.
5475

GOBHAI KARANJIA, LTD.

SECOND CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held on the 18th day of August, 1920, a Call of Rs. 15 per share was made, and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Managing Agents at their Registered Office, 359-361, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, on or before THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1920, and that from the said date Shareholders will be liable to pay Interest for the same at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until payment.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
M. N. GOBHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dated 12th October, 1920.

P.S.—Owing to the Postal Strike, Call Notices to Local Shareholders will not be sent through Post, but will be delivered to them at their respective addresses by our peons personally. Non-receipt of the same should be notified in time and duplicate asked for.
5510

THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LTD.

ALLOTMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the above Company, their meeting held on 12th October, 1920 have made the allotment of shares to the applicants and have fixed the date of payment of the allotment money on or before the 15th November next. Applicants for shares are hereby requested to take this as Notice of Allotment. Separate allotment letters have been posted to the applicants at their registered address, but as the postal deliveries are irregular owing to postal strike in Bombay, all applicants are hereby informed that the publication of this notice shall be deemed as notice of allotment.

By Order,
BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th October, 1920. 5487

REMOVAL OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

THE offices of the Accountant General and the Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay, at present located in the Civil Secretariat buildings, are to be moved about the beginning of November, 1920, to the new premises recently added to the Old Customs House.

Sealed tenders are invited from contractors prepared to undertake the work of removal of the records, furniture and other dead stock. Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 20th October, 1920. The Accountant General is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Detailed information will be supplied on personal application to the undersigned during office hours.

R. V. REGE,
Asstt. Accounts Officer.
Accountant General's Office,
Bombay, the 12th October, 1920. 5500

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TWO cases Mica are lying unclaimed in the Store of the Kekei Out Agency. Any one owning them should communicate with undersigned within a month, as they will be disposed of or sold after that date.

LUCKHMI CHUND.
Railway Out Agent.
Nasirabad, 10th October, 1920. 5504

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 16th October, 1920, at 6-15 p.m.

AGENDA.

1. Proceedings of the pervious meeting.
2. Sch. Com. Res. No 8 of 22-9-20 recommending grant of free water to schools during school hours.
3. Govt. Res: Gen: Dept. No. 9693 of 14-9-1920 re: measures for liberalising the constitution of Municipalities with notice of motion from Mr. K. Natarajan, dated 7-10-1920:—

"That as regards the concessions which Government have resolved to grant to Municipalities in their recent resolution they may be requested to extend to them to this Municipality so as to apply to it for becoming elections; and that the resolution, when passed, should be telegraphed to Government and the Commissioner for immediate sanction."

4. Man. Com: Res: No. 1 of 27-9-1920 recommending that the inclusion of Bandra within the Bombay Municipal limits is not desirable from any point of view.
5. Proposal to revise the scale of pay of the office establishment as per proposition statement attached and aplications from the staff for sanction of G. B. for payment of increments included in the Budget in anticipation of Commissioner's sanction.
6. Sch: Com: Res: No. 1 of 28-8-1920 recommending that the schools accounts be separately maintained and the Chief Officer be authorized to draw cheques up to Rs. 500 and the Chairman Schools Committee and the Chief Officer jointly above that amount.
7. Mr. Bezorro's notice of motion dated 21st Sept. 1920:—

"1. That the C. O. shall place before the Controlling Committees concerned, at each of their meetings, a statement showing (a) the resolutions of the General Board to which effect has not been given within a month of the date of the passing of the Resolutions, and (2) the reasons for the resolutions not being carried out.

(2) That a similar statement shall be placed before the respective Controller Committees in respect of the resolutions passed by such Committees themselves."

By Order,
T. A. CHOUBAL.
Secretary.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 12th October, 1920.

The following papers will be laid on the Table.

(i) G.C., P.W.D., No. R-13131 dated 12-7-1920 re: incident to Municipal taxes on Government Residential buildings.

(ii) Commissioner N. D's Circular, dated 20-5-1920 re: sale of Municipal Street land by Municipalities. 5506

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BALDEVDAS LALA HAND, VITHALDAS LALACHAND, CHUNILAL LALACHAND, CHOTALAL LALOOBHAI, KARSONLAL CHOTALAL, VADILAL BALDEVDAS, NATHALAL CHUNILAL, and BABU KARSONLAL the last a minor under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian the said Karsonlal Chotalal all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client JAYANTILAL HANLAL HARAKHCHAND, AMERSEY and KARSONDAS KALIDAS.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance; easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 734, Old Survey No. 3194, New Survey No. 1903 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house formerly of Jaishanker Krishnaji on or towards the West by the property of the Purchasers, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the Sutar Chawl Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 562 and Street No. 8,10,12 and 14 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 12th day of October 1920.

N. C. DALAL,
5502 Purchasers' Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA BHASKER MANTRI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned land to our client Mr RAJABALLY MAHOMED, of Bandra Mahomedan inhabitant.

All persons having any claim against or to the said land by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge; trust, maintenance easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises of the Suti tenure, situate at Mowjee Chinchavli Turf Malad in the Taluka of Salsette and Zillah Thana in Pot Fukri Bandra and which in the records of the Phot Mr. Janmiaya Chhabildas of Mowjee Eksar are entered under Survey No. 52 Pot No. 1, admeasuring one acre and ten Gunthas the akar being Rs. 9-3-0 and Pon ded. on or towards the East by the Oart of Lakshmen Ganesh Shastri on or towards the North by the property of Janardan Gopal on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road on or towards the South by a Watercourse and beyond that by the Oart of Ganesh Lakshman.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1920.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN.
5503 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bombay, August 21, 1920.

To,
THE HON'BLE MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
Sheriff of Bombay,
BOMBAY.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned, hereby request you to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at an early date to enable us to give expression to our sense of profound sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who had earned the esteem and regard of the people for his ardent and selfless patriotism and for his great erudition.

Yours faithfully,

Dinshaw Petit	Bhalchandra Krishna
Jivanlal Panalal	Vithaldas D. Thackersey
D. N. Bahadurjee	V. A. Dabholkar
C. V. Mehta	Manmohandas Ramji
M. G. Deshmukh	Chabildas Lakhmidas
S. A. Brelvi	K. Natarajan
Gulabchand Devchand	M. A. Jinnah
Joseph Baptista	M. R. Jayakar
Faiz B. Tyabji	Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee
Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla	A. R. L. Middleton
Chimanlal B. Sheth	G. V. Deshmukh
S. E. Warden	Ratansi D. Morarji
Umar Sobani	Hansraj Pragji Thackersey
Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee	Mavji Govindji Sheth
Kikabhai Premchand	Vithaldas D. Govindji
Tricumdas D. Morarjee	M. C. Javle
N. M. Joshi	R. G. Munsif
P. H. Meisheri	Morarji M. Kamdar
D. D. Sathaye	Jamnadas Dwarkadas
M. B. Velkar	Madhowji D. Morarji
S. R. Bakhle	B. G. Modak
M. S. Kelkar	S. H. Jhabwala
J. K. Mehta	Osman Sobani
M. C. Setalvad	Mathradas Vissonji
Govindlal S. Motilal	Maneklal Ujamsey
Rewashankar Jagjiwan	Chhaganlal P. Nanavati
D. Chaman Lal	Bhagwanlal Panalal

and many others.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 18th of October, 1920, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th October, 1920. 5520

WANTED.

WANTED—Temporary SUB-INSPECTORS on Rs. 40 plus 10 W. A. plus 5 C. A. Mechanics will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the AG. HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality. 5523

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. have REMOVED from 3, Church Gate Street to 9-10, Medows Street (opposite to New Share Bazar), Fort. 5516

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA JAGMOHANDAS MULCHAND, SHA KANTILAL JAGMOHANDAS, SHA RAMANLAL CHHOTALAL and SHA NAVNITLAL CHHOTALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule below. All persons having any claim or claims in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, lease, lien, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate, lying and being at Second Bhoiwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 4/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey Nos. 572 and 572, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house consisting of two compartments standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under Nos. 8 and 10 but now under Ward C. Nos. 5338-5339 and Street Nos. 73-75 77 and 79 all which premises are bounded, on or towards the North by the 2nd Bhoiwada Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Kanji Chatur but now of Badarmal Nemani and on or towards the West formerly by the property of Ranchhod Chhagan but now of Nathoo Ranchhod.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
5529

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LALLUBHAI DHARAMCHAND, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Jeweller, a widower .....Deceased.

1. JIVANCHAND DHARAMCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu inhabitant, a Jeweller, residing at Harkness Road Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay and (2) CHANDULAL DAYABHAI, also of Bombay Hindu Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney of the Hon'ble Court, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 8th day of October, 1920.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
5528

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAIJI, wife of Dossabhai Kharsetji Palkiwala and daughter of Bomanji Bhimji bhai Randelia at present known as Jaiji Bapuji Hathwaid and Cowasji Bomanji Elavia trustees of the Indenture of declaration of Trust, dated 14th February, 1920, made between Hamabai, widow and Jijibhai Pestonji Mistry and others have contracted to sell to our client the under mentioned property free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said premises by way of Indenture, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien change, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise, howsoever, one hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Choga Street, formerly known as Tod Street, within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 765, New No. 5991, Old Survey No. 295 and New Survey No. 9392 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A ward No. 1678, Street No. 15 and containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Dinbai, wife of Pestonji Framji, on or towards the West by a house belonging to the esta e of Dhunjibai, widow and alloted to Framji Mancherji Patel, on or towards the North by the said Choga street and on or towards the South Partly by the Nanabhoy Lane and partly by the Bhanaji Agiaria and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors and the vendors.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1920.

KHANDWALLA & CO.,
5518 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA SHIVJI DEORAJ, late of Doorgapur Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Hindoo Inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.

1. SHA HIRJI GHELLABHAI 2. SHA DOONGERSEY GANSEY, and 3. SHA PUNJA ASSOO, all of Bombay Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Hindu Inhabitants, merchants, three of the executors according to the tenor of the said Will, residing at Ghatkoper, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

...The 1st day of October, 1920.
Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
5494

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.
Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trial solicited.
Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MEHERALI HAJI DAWOOD, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from ADARJI KHARSETJI PANTHAKI and his wife SHIRINBAI, has contracted to sell the same to our clients.

All persons having any interest therein, or claim thereto, or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoga or Todd Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight and seven-ninths (108 7/9) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 210 and 211, Collector's New No. 5075, Old Survey Nos. 330 and 331, and New Survey No. 9342 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jaffer Ebrahim Bohra, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Navajbai Fakirji and Jamaji Ratanji Mistri, on or towards the North by Ghoga or Todd Street, on or towards the South by the property of Ramdayal Harivalubh Marwadi and which said property is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1685, Street Nos. 37, 39 and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Adarji Kharsetji Panthaki and his wife Shirinbai.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLANT & CAROE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5524

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALLEY MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay, mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease; charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate Bomanji Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 46 and 358, New Nos. 319 and 5328, Old Survey No. 705 and New Survey Nos. 12 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property now or late of Mapla Chowker Killote Koonvey Ahmed Kaku, on or towards the West by the Nanabhoy Bomanji Lane aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Framji Fardoonji Mistry and on or towards the South by the property now or late of Dadabhoy Cowasji Chhapkhanawalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2383 and Street Nos. 25-27.

Dated this 13th day of October 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
5528 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSHI KANJJ KHIMJI PRAGJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client THACKER GORDHANDAS BHANJI, the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, charge; gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and treated as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, admeasuring three hundred and twelve square yards and four ninths with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jamnadas Jeevandas on or towards the South by Goa Street, on or towards the East partly by the property of Haji Karim Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Chhotalal and on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to Vithaldas Nensi and partly by the property of Dewoobai, widow of Bhaga Liladhar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11/8480 and 30/8480 and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Nos. 2756, 827 and 2757 Street Nos 16A and 18.

Dated this 13th day of October 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
5527 Purchaser's Attorneys.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 200. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local Sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. FIROZE FAREDOON DABOO has contracted to purchase from Bai DINBAI, widow and Executrix of the late COWASJI JAMSEDJI MODI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Fazandari and partly of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with a messuage tenement and building of two compartments standing thereon situate, lying and being at Purshotum Chimnaji Street, now called Pitha Street, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 264, New No. 5150, 5151, Old Survey No. 450 and New Survey No. 8947 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1398 and Street Nos. 11-13 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Nusserwanji Dadabhoy Gamaria on or towards the West by the Public Road called Purshotum Chimanji Street now called Pitha Street, on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Temulji and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHCHER & HIRALAL.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5519.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Diamond, Pearl and Ruby Ornaments.

By the order of Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors for the Owners, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room, 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' Office, the following Jewelleries:—

4 Diamond Bangles, 1 pair Diamond Bracelets, 2 pairs Diamond and Emerald Bracelets, 1 pair Diamond and Ruby Bracelets, 1 Pearl Necklace, 1 Diamond Necklace, 1 Diamond and Emerald Necklace, 1 Pearl Colurs, 1 set of Pearl Raiful, 1 Pearl and Diamond Nath, 2 Diamond and Cutside Ring, 1 pair Diamond and Ruby Earring, 1 pair Diamond Earring, 1 Pearl Diamond and Emerald Pendant, 1 Diamond and Model Pin, 4 Diamond and Emerald and Ruby English Ring, 4 Diamond Ring, 2 Diamond and Ruby Rose, 2 Diamond and Emerald Rose, 2 Diamond Marquise, 2 Diamond Emerald and Ruby Marquise, 1 Diamond and Ruby Dub. Rose Ring, 1 Pearl Dub. line Mala, 2 Diamond Collar Button, 2 set of Diamond Button, 2 Diamond Nose Ring, 1 pair Diamond and Ruby Earring, 1 pair Diamond and Emerald Earring, 2 pairs Diamond Butty, 1 Pearl Mala of 2 Line, 4 Pearl Bangles, 4 Pearl and Ruby Bangles, 2 pairs Pearl and Ruby Bracelets, 2 Diamond Ring, 1 Gold Chain, 1 Gold Gaipata, 1 Gold Watch, 1 Gold Wrist Watch, with Chain, 1 Platinum Chain.

Catalogues will be published and the Jewelleries will be on view before few days from the sale date at the Auctioneers' Office.

RICHARD & READYMONEY
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES AMERICAN WARP COPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction This Day, THURSDAY the 14th day of Oct. 1920 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Harichand and Co. at their shop at Tamba Kanta near Pydhoni and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. P. P. Trivedi and Co. of Bruce Lane, Fort.

Ex. S. S. "Massilia."

H C 125—157/172—15 cases American Warp Cops No. 40s lb. 3848.

Ex. S. S. "Warturm."

H S 125—172/186—15 cases American Warp Cops No. 40s lb. 3781.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 CASES BRASS SHEATHINGS.

This Day, THURSDAY the 14th day of Oct. 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near Maruti Temple, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Roopchand Chhaganlal:—

44 cases Brass Sheathings as under:—
2 cases of 12 oz.
11 cases of 14 oz.
6 cases of 16 oz.
25 cases of 21 oz.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction To-morrow FRIDAY 15th day o October 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummam Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain plated-ware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, sweet toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes, D. C. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Bohemian glass electric gas chandeliers, bedroom chest of drawers, lady's writing tables, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, French safe, copper and aluminium utensils, "Maxwell" Motor Car, etc. etc.

The property of J. Clifford, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 700 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

This Day, THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort, by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of Seth Toolsidas Tejpal.

700 cases each 80 tins Japanese Camphor each tin weighing ¾ lb. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 14th October, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASKS SULPHUR BLACK.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

13 casks Sulphur Black, each of about 3 cwts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES SUPERIOR GAUZE FLANNEL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

2 cases superior Gauze Flannel.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, GIRGAUM
PRESENT THIS WEEK
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the soul-stirring Serial

THE GREAT GAMBLE

A serial electric in DYNAMIC force and high voltage climaxes.

THIS WEEK episodes 10-11-12 together with a side-splitting Loko comedy.

Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m

COMING ATTRACTIONS

From 23rd Oct. 1920.

Another Gorgeous Indian Master Picture

KANSA VADHA

produced by

THE HINDUSTHAN FILM Co.

BEWARE OF IMITATARS.
Always use our
Warld Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. I.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula. and Kapri.
As. Six and Twelve per bottle.
Try to Make your eyes like Electric light always use our.
Warld renowned Real Pearl Surma
RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys Sareness. opthalmic grits, Cataract spots etc. and makes eye Cool and brilliant. Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re. 1 (one only).
MEGHJI HARIDAS & CO.
Opp Madhavbag Khakhar Biuldings,
BOMBAY.

NERVE FOOD
VIROCACAO
FOOD TONIC
VERO
is highly recommended:—
Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over-work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers. Unlike TEA and COFFEE VIROCACAO is not a stimulant, but a nutrient. It exercise a powerful and healthy stimulating effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.
It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.
If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—
MANUFACTURED BY
THE VIROCACAO CO., I.N.C.
NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Sole Agents—
T.M. THAKORE & CO
86, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
Sample and particulars on application.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 13.

For forward business for Southern nothing was done in the Marwari Bazar. The nominal quotation was Rs. 413/14.

At Colaba nothing was reported in Southerns. The rate was Rs. 413/14 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday, and about Rs. 700 were sold in all to local dealers.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	—	250	220	195
M.G. and Punjab	—	250	220	195
M.G. Oomra No. 3	320	285	240	—
Central P. No. 1	400	375	320	—
Do. No. 2	360	335	280	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Oct. 1920

Cotton	—	—	—	—	2,115 Bales
Wheat	—	—	—	—	3,1265 Qrts
Linseed	—	—	—	—	6,214 "
Rape, etc	—	—	—	—	1,971 "
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	—	2,542 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	—	3,185 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	—	6,272 "
Rice	—	—	—	—	8,824 "
Myrabollams	—	—	—	—	Nil
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	10,740 "
Mowraseed	—	—	—	—	61 "
Gram	—	—	—	—	796 "
Juwar	—	—	—	—	917 "
Masur	—	—	—	—	554 "
Barley	—	—	—	—	916 "
Saltres	—	—	—	—	2,281 "
Coal	—	—	—	—	1,307 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26/4.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 113.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/73.
D. D. on London 1/7-13/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/8-7/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 416.
3 M/st D.A. Frc. 461.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 185.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 175.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.49.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 53.20.
London Silver spot D. 53-3/8.
London Silver forward D. 53-1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920 22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 57/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATE.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

To-day's market opened steady. There was a fair amount of inquiry for coal shares, Burrakurs being principally in request. The prices of stocks in this branch were well maintained. In the jute section the turnover was not very heavy, prices steadily firmed up to the interval after which a quieter feeling set in with a resultant easing off of quotations. Kamarhattys were freely dealt in but there was not much outside support in this section. Miscellaneous and industrials were in good inquiry. Sugar shares were inclined to be weak, cotton shares steady, Tata Bank improved to Rs. 11, British India Corporation were in general demand but prices were inclined lower. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 25-4, Burrakur 52, East India 47-4, Raneegunge 67-8.

Jute:—Anglo India 535, Barnagore 189, Budge Budge 108, Craig 11-12, Dalhousie 798, Empire 84-8, Fort William 578, Gourepore 1563 s.l.; Howrah 64-2, Hooghly 153, Kamarhatty 1154 and 1166 s.l., Kanknarrah 860 s.l., Kelvin (pref) 105, Kinnison 1779, Lansdowne 578, Lawrence 1040, Reliance 64-8, Standard 910, Waverley 16 6.

Miscellaneous:—Arrah Sassaram Railway 59, Bengal Paper 113, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 11, Bengal Assam Steam (pref) 60, British India Corporation (ord) 11-10, (defd) 19, Champaran Sugar 42-8 s.l., Dunbar Cotton 563, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 12-8, Hatirkool Oil 148, 14-8, Hume Pipe 14-12, Kumardhubi Engineering 31-8, Kesoram Cotton 18-4 Marshall Sons and Coy. 10-4, Mathrapore Zemindary (public auction) 4, New Pioneer 12-8, Ryam Sugar 33-8,, Saran Engineering 0-4 discount, Somasipore Sugar 20, Tata Industrial Bank 11-4, prem, Tinnevelly Textile 18-8.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57-8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling seven and three-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling seven and seven-eighth pence.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

During the month of June 1920, 86 joint stock companies were registered with an aggregate capital of Rs. 206 lakhs. Bengal accounted for 39 companies (Rs. 499 lakhs) and Bombay 20 companies (Rs. 1038 lakhs). The largest flotations in June were those of the Industrial and Exchange Bank of India Ltd., Bombay (Rs. 500 lakhs) and Megna Mills Co., Ltd., Bengal (Rs. 150 lakhs).

RADIUM-LIGHTED WATCHES.

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At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

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A WONDERFUL BEAUTY SECRET.

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Gentle friction over the face, neck or arms, is sufficient to liberate the pure oxygen with which Ven-Yusa is charged. Blemishes, Blotches, Rashes, Redness, and other annoying disfigurements rapidly disappear, and the skin assumes a beautiful clearness and freshness which are the natural results of its OXYGEN BATH.

To always preserve a peach-like complexion and natural softness of the skin, the daily use of Ven-Yusa is of priceless value.

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The Oxygen Face Cream.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to explain the "Non-co-operation Resolution of the Congress and the Duty of Voters" at Lower Parel at 8-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Congress Democratic Party.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mr. Knudson's public lecture on "Brotherhood as a Theory of Life" 72 Apollo Street Fort.

Public meeting re Postal strike at the Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

Declaration of results of Intermediate M.B.B.S., and B. Com. Examinations. University Hall, 0-30 p.m.

Declaration of results of Intermediate M.B.B., and B. Com. Examinations. University Hall, 0.30 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Ma	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ...	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore) ...	8.50	12.30
Madras Mail	9.40	21 15
Poona Mail	11.20	14.45
Later and 3rd Poona Express ...	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	8.00	21.20

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ...	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.20	7 20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

MEHTA.—On Monday October 11 at 1 a.m., at his residence at Gamdevi Ajitrai Vithaldas Mehta, son of the late Vithaldas Samaldas Mehta, nephew of Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta and brother of Bhaskerrao Vithaldas Mehta.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Annual General Meeting of the Home Rule Volunteer Corps will be held on Sunday the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Mr. Vaikunthrai A. Desai's Office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort. All the volunteers are requested to attend without fail.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mr. Arthur F. Knudsen will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this Thursday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Brotherhood as a Theory of Life." The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BAND AT PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Col. J. S. McNeill V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

AJMER CRICKET TEAM IN BOMBAY

A combined team of Ajmer cricketers visits Bombay this month. It will try conclusions with the following Bombay teams:—Oct. 23 and 24, Hindu Gymkhana; Oct. 25, Grant Medical College; Oct. 26, Union Sports C. C.; Oct. 27 and 28, Islam Gymkhana; Oct. 29, Elphinstone College.

PREM MANDALI KARACHI

The eighth annual report of the Prem Mandali of Karachi, is published. Among the activities of the Association during the year may be mentioned the help rendered by the Mandali in relief operations "during the last year's outbreak of influenza." The Mandali has started a troop of scouting for training the younger party for social work. It also opened during the year under report a night school, the Saving Bank, the stationery Depot, and a separate library.

A MEETING OF PAST WILSONIANS

A meeting of past Wilsonians will be held on Friday next at 6-30 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to (i) protest against the Compulsory Bible teaching in the Wilson College, (ii) to support the movement, already set on foot, (iii) to condemn the action of the Principal in expelling 12 students of the College, including three ladies. Principal Lala of the Marwari Vidyalaya will preside.

NON-CO-OPERATION AND DUTY OF VOTERS.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congress Democratic Party and Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to explain the "Non-co-operation Resolution of the Special Congress to the Voters and their Duty, in the open space near Megan Bag at Lower Parel, Sun Mill Lane, to-day, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

FULL BENCH.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

Purshotam Ishwar Amin, Narotam Khimchand and another vs. The King-Emperor. (Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod; Sir Lallubhai Shah; Mr. Justice Pratt; Mr. Justice Fawcett; and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.)

These were three criminal applications for revision against the decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. He confirmed the conviction passed against the accused by the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, but reduced the sentence of imprisonment from two years to that of one year.

FACTS.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in these columns when the case was referred to the Full Bench by the Chief Justice and Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.

The accused were tried before Mr. M. M. Joshi, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad and were convicted of an offence of intentionally giving false evidence punishable under section 193 I. P. Code. On an alternative charge in that they made contradictory statements in the course of a judicial proceeding, the first on the 17th May, 1919, in the course of a statement made by him under section 164 Cr. P. Code before the Resident First Class Magistrate of Nadiad, and the second on the 28th of July, 1919, in the course of his evidence before the second special Tribunal appointed under the Defence of India Act given at the trial in the case of King-Emperor vs. Jivabhai Ramdas and 13 others. The proceedings against the accused were initiated by the special Tribunal under section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the order of the special Tribunal sanctioning the proceedings sets out the contradictory statements, which formed the basis of the present prosecution.

One of the points in issue in the trial before the special Tribunal was the guilt or innocence of one of the accused persons Balabhai Punjabhai with regard to the offence of derailing the troops train between the stations of Umarsanda and Nadiad on the 13th April, 1919. And of the greatest relevancy to this point was the question whether Balabhai was present at the Nadiad Railway Station on the night of the 11th of April, 1919, and whether he stated to the other persons present that the troops special would be passing at 12-30 a.m. The accused Purshotam in his statement on the 17th of May, 1919, before the Resident Magistrate Nadiad, stated that he saw Balabhai at the station and that Bhalabhai said that a special train would be coming at 12-30 a.m.; whereas before the special Tribunal on the 28th of July he stated that he did not see Bhalabhai at the station on the night of the 11th of April 1919 and that his earlier statement was not a genuine statement, but the invention of Inspector Janubhai. The other two accused Narotam and Shanker made certain statements before the Magistrate at Nadiad, which they subsequently contradicted before the special Tribunal.

"STATEMENT NOT ON OATH."

It was contended before the Sessions Court that the statement of the accused under section 164 Cr. Pro. Code recorded before the Resident Magistrate of Nadiad was not on oath and was not a voluntary statement, but was the result of police pressure, torture and tutoring on this point the Sessions Judge held that he saw no reason to doubt that when the appellant made his statement to the Magistrate he did so on oath believing that he was a witness and not an accused person. Next it was urged that the statement of the accused recorded under section 164 Criminal Pro. Code was not a statement recorded in the course of a Judicial proceeding. It was a statement *coram non judice*. By the Defence of India Act IV of 1915 the Provisions of the Criminal Pro. Code so far as they related to criminal proceedings were abrogated. The Sessions Judge on this point held "Now on a careful consideration of the scheme of the Defence of India Act of the modifications in the provisions of the Criminal Pro. Code introduced by the Act, the powers conferred on the commissioners appointed under the Act and the Jurisdiction of the ordinary Criminal Courts expressly excluded the Act. And on a reference to rules framed by the Local Government it seems to me that the jurisdiction of Magistrate having power to commit is kept alive though committal proceedings are not in every case insisted upon. The Resident First Class Magistrate Nadiad who recorded the statement of the accused under section 164 Cri. Pro. Code had therefore notwithstanding the coming into force of the Defence of India Act jurisdiction to hold the inquiry into the Nadiad derailment case, and so had the police judisdiction to hold the inquiry into the Nadiad derailment case, and so had the police jurisdiction to hold the investigation under Chapter XIV of the Cri. Pro. Code. It was argued that the statement under Section 164 Cr. P. Code came before the special Tribunal in an extra judicial manner and therefore it was not competent to the tribunal to grant sanction in respect of it. I do not think there is any substance in this argument."

The point before the High Court were "that there is no sanction for the alleged perjury committed before the Magistrate who took down statement under section 164 Cri. Pro. Code and as there must be a proper sanction on each branch of the alternative charge according to the ruling in 1] Bom. High Court Rep. 34 and 14 Bom. L. R. 753, the prosecution is bar in law. That secondly the Magistrate who purported to act under section 164 Cr. Pro. Code had no authority to carry on preliminary inquiry in the Nadiad Derailment Case, which coming under the Defence of India Act and subsequent Government Notifications had gone out of the jurisdiction of orinary Criminal Courts, and according to the Full Bench Ruling in 11 Bom. 702, subsequently followed in 14 Bom. Law Reporter page 753, therefore a false statement before him cannot form a sufficient basis for a conviction based on its contradiction."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reserved their judgments.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the first accused. Mr. A. S. Karnik appeared for the other two accused.

Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ASSESSMENT OF EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., ...Petitioners.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

This was the hearing of rule *nisi* under Section 45 of the Special Relief Act calling upon the Chief Revenue Authority to show cause why he should not be ordered to refer to the High Court for its decision certain questions regarding the assessment of excess profits duty payable by the applicant. The Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman appeared for the Chief Revenue Authority to show cause. Mr. Coltman appeared for the petitioner in support of the petition.

The facts that gave rise to this petition are these. The petitioners were the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. They were called upon by the Collector of Income Tax to make a return under the Excess Profits Duty Ac of 1919. On the 6th of August, 1919, they made a return and expressed their desire to have the standard profits ascertained under section 6 ch. 1 sub-clause of the said act and chose as the years to be taken under the said sub section, years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1917, and sent to the Collector a statement showing that average profits for the said four years amounted to Rs. 9,52,607 on an average capital of Rs. 22,34,775. The petitioners stated that the capital employed in their business on 31st December, 1918, amounted to Rs. 16,47,896 and the profit for the year ending 31st December, 1918, which was the accounting period was Rs. 23,29,114. The standard profit they contended on the said capital was Rs. 49,65,000 and the actual profit as assessed by the collector being only Rs. 23,29,114, they were exempt from the Excess Profits Duty. On 30th October, the Collector of Income Tax issued a notice of demand in which he assessed the company with excess profit duty in the sum of Rs. 6,48,379. The company preferred an appeal to the Chief Revenue Authority on the ground that the Collector refused to take into account cash and investments which amounted to Rs. 1,08,11,684 as forming part of its capital on 31st December, 1918, except to the extent of 40 lakhs; whereas even on 31st December, 1917, the cash and investments amounted to Rs. 89,82,484. The Income Tax Collector held that owing to the war the company had made huge profits. Its original capital was only Rs. 7,50,000; whereas now it owned reserve and other funds which amounted to nearly eight times its capital. All that money was however not to be taken as forming part of capital employed in business. That was quite apparent from the fact that Rs. 1,08,11,684 had been locked up in investments. The company admitted that money invested was not money employed in business. But the company contended that on account of the war the company could not purchase new ships and therefore the money accumulated. That might be quite true but that was not money employed in business. It might be money to be employed in future in business. However out of the total amount invested in securities the Collector held that about Rs. 40 lakhs might be allowed as money set apart as capital to be employed in business. On appeal from this decision, the Chief Revenue Authority confirmed it and declined to make a reference to the High Court on the ground that the law was quite clear and it was unnecessary to make any reference. The company thereupon petitioned to the High Court to order the Chief Revenue Authority to refer the said question with his opinion thereon to the High Court or in the alternative to order the Chief Revenue Authority to have and determine the said question.

The Advocate-General submitted that there were two points in the case viz., that the reference could only be on an interpretation of the provisions of the Act; and secondly under the Acts the Chief Revenue Authority had discretion to refuse the reference if satisfied that the reference was unnecessary, under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, the Act required to be done by any public authority (there the Chief Revenue Authority) must be clearly incumbent upon it. The question involved was a question of fact and not of law. The question before the Income Tax Collector viz., how much of the Income of the company was employed as capital employed in the business, was he submitted a question of fact. The company contended before the Chief Revenue Authority that money invested was not money invested as capital in business under section 6, clause 1, sub-clause III, the question which the Income Tax Collector had to answer was how much of the Income was employed as capital in business. His decision was that a sum of about Rs. 40 lakhs was money temporarily set aside from business. That was a question of fact and the Chief Revenue Authority came to the conclusion that reference was unnecessary.

Mr. Coltman submitted that this was a question of law. The point was what was the meaning of words "capital employed in business." The decision of the Chief Revenue Authority was that no money which was invested temporarily or otherwise was capital employed in business. That was the basis of construction which appeared to have been put by the Chief Revenue Authority. There was really very little distinction between "assets" and "capital employed in business." One had to consider what was the capital employed in business at the end of the accounting period.

The Chief Justice:—The matter seems to be a very simple one. If there are profits the directors may employ them in business or they may regard them as profits; and if they do not distribute profits but allow them to accumulate they are accumulated profits but are not capital employed in business. Counsel submited that that was a question of intention and by way of illustration said that if a merchant had sold a cargo of cotton and had realised monies and had temporarily put the monies in a Bank till he could buy another cargo, could he be said not to have employed such money in his business? It was on a totally erroneous construction of the Act that the Chief Revenue Authority had proceeded.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

N M C C AND H V GYMKHANA.

A cricket match was played, on October 9 and 10, at Baroda betweten the New Maharashtra Cricket Club of Dadar and the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana. The former made 163 runs in the first innings, and 203 for 6 wickets when they declared. The Hind Vijaya Gymkhana replied with 174 runs in their first venture and 104 for 5 wickets in the second innings, when stumps were drawn. The contest thus ended in a draw.

DONGRE HINDU CRICKET SHIELD COMPETITION.

The competing clubs for the above shield are requested to send their representatives or secretaries for the meeting to be held at Mr. W. L. Macarhar's House, Jambulwedi on Sunday next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to form the Executives Committee for the Shield. After that the drawing of the matches to be played will take place.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Storm over North Bengal has disappeared and rainfall has decreased materially in Northeast India. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma; Bengal, and Malabar. Victoria Point reports three inches.

Forecast:—Some duststorms in Punjab.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at twelve hours twenty seven minutes yesterday.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Burma Corporation writes:—

As the Burma Corporation Limited (Sterling Company) is now in liquidation, all holders of its shares should forward as soon as possible to the Company's London office, through their Share Brokers or Bankers, all documents of title for shares, that they may be exchanged for the new ten-rupee shares of the Corporation.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LIST OF CONDIDATES.

The list of nominees for election to the Indian Legislative Assembly and local Legislative Council was published yesterday. As the list would show there was a genuine dearth of candidates, no doubt, owing to the Non-Cooperation resolution adopted by the special session of the National Congress and consequently many of the candidates were returned quite unopposed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

For the Indian Legislative Assembly, the non-Mahomedan and non-European, electorate of the city of Bombay was entitled to return only two candidates and as only Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jamnadas stood for the election, they have been declared duly elected.

The Mahomedan constituency of the City was given one seat and Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla being the only candidate for it, he has been declared elected.

Two seats were distributed to the European residents of the Bombay Presidency, besides the representation given to the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association. Messrs. Reginald Arthur Spence and Edwin L. Price were the only two candidates. They have been declared duly elected.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

For election to the local Legislative Council, the non-Mahomedan and non European electorates of the city were alloted six seats and out of that one was reserved for the Marhathas.

The Mahomedan electorates of the city were given two seats while the Europeans were entitled for one. Another seat was reserved for the Europeans of the Presidency.

For the two Mahratta seats Messrs. Bole and A. N. Surve are standing as candidates, for the rest of the six non-Mahomedan and non-European seats the following gentlemen are to be found in the list:—Messrs. R. S. Navalkar; K. E. Dadachanji; N. M. Dumasia; C. B. Vaidya; H. P. Mody; R. N. Vaidya; P. Rodrigues; H. L. Kowly and Drs. N. H. E. Sukhia; C. Fernandes; A. G. Viegas and S. S. Batliwala.

Messrs. S. Barodawalla; Ibrahim Suleman Haji and Haveliwalla were the three candidate to declare candidature for the two Mahomedan seats and as Mr. Barodawalla has been elected for the Indian Legislative Assembly it is expected he would withdraw his candidature from the local Council and Messrs. Haji and Haveliwalla would be returned unopposed.

There being only one candidate, Mr. I. O E. Addyman, for the European electors of the city has been declared elected. But nobody has as yet been nominated for the seat alloted to the Europeans of the Presidency.

For the convenience of the unlettered constituents it has been arranged that at the polling booth a separate box will be kept for each of the candidates still un-returned and the boxes will be distinguished from each other by different colours and symbols.

The boxes will be marked as under:—

(1) BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(A) Bombay City: Non-Mahomedans: South. The candidates are as follows:—

(1) Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar, (2) Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, (3) Mr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, (4) Mr. Naoroji Mankji Dumasia, (5) Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya, (6) Dr. Cajeton Fernandes, (7) Mr. H. P. Mody, (8) Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas having their respective symbol as (1) Tiger, (2) Horse, (3) Sword, (4) Flag, (5) Cart, (6) Hand, (7) Elephant, (8) Scales.

(B) BOMBAY CITY: NON-MAHOMEDANS: NORTH.

(1) Mr. Shiavax Sorabji Batliwala, (2) Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole, (3) Mr. Rajaram Keshav Vaidya, (4) Mr. Anandrao Narayen Surve, (5) Mr. Peter Rodrigues, (6) Mr. Harishchandra Laxman Kowly, having their respective symbols as (1) Tiger, (2) Horse (3) Sword, (4) Flag, (5) Cart, (6) Hand.

(C) BOMBAY CITY: MAHOMEDANS.

(1) Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodawala, (2) Mr. Ibrahim Suleman Haji, (3) Mr. Mahmad Hussein Abdulally Haveliwala; having the colours (1) Black, (2) White, (3) Yellow, as differentiating mark.

UNIVERSITY.

Owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye has been returned unopposed to represent the University of Bombay.

The list of nominees for the Council of State will be published to-day.

COMING ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

A special general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held last evening to discuss coming elections. Mr. A. R. Murray presiding explained in detail constitution of the reformed Councils and European, Industrial and Comercial representation or them. He said in conclusion: Provided our representatives are men of the right stamp imbued with a spirit of goodwill and prepared to work whole-heartedly for the common good I feel confident their influence will be out of all proportion to their numbers and that their Indian fellow members will continue to look to them for assistance and guidance along the thorny path designed to lead our Indian friends by progressive steps to a fuller measure of self-government.

SIND CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

There is no dearth of candidates for various seats in Karachi and the district and for general Sind seats the returning officers of which are at Karachi. For the Bombay Council, in the district there are six candidates for two Mahomedan seats, three for one non-Mahomedan city seat, and for the city Mahomedan seat Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kassam is returned unopposed. For east and west Sind non-Mahomedan there are six and four candidates for single seats and four candidates for the jagirdars' and the zemindars' seats. For the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, C.I.E., is returned unopposed for Sind non-Mahomedans and there are four candidates each for Sind Mahomedan and jagirdars' and zemindars' single seats. Thus in the Bombay elections there are twenty-four candidates for seven seats and in the Indian Assembly nine candidates for three seats. Nominations for various Sind districts have not yet been received in Karachi from the returning office.

COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

The scrutiny of nomination papers of the candidates for election to the councils took place to-day and the following gentlemen were declared to have been duly nominated:—

Poona City:—Messrs. Manurkar, Khopkar, Shinde, Gupte, Sule and Apte.

Poona District:—Hon. Dewan Bahadur Keshinath Ramchandra Godbole, Messrs. Khadar, Kalabhor, Shitole and Gokhale.

MR. ISHAQ ALI'S TRIAL.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13

The case of Mr. Ishaq Ali (Zafar-ul-Mulk), Editor of the "Al Nasir" came up before the Deputy Commissioner yesterday. Public Prosecutor, Mr. Gupta argued the case on behalf of the crown. He said that the accused had been charged under sections 124A, 153A and 505 I. P. C. The accused was an editor of a newspaper and holding position of great influence which the court could judge from the crowd in the court compound. The whole country was excited over the Khilafat question and his speech of 1st August which formed basis of the charges was delivered by the accused in a public meeting of about ten thousand persons on the 3rd Khilafat day which was observed as day of *hartal*. At such a time of agitation and unrest, the speech must have excited intense hatred against the Government. Mr. Gupta maintained that all the three charges against the accused had been proved up to the hilt.

PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

The accused on being asked by the court to produce his statement began delivering a speech which was disallowed by the court. The accused then filed his written statement which was partly in English and partly in Urdu. In his lengthy statement the accused pleaded not guilty and added that he had the old belief that so long as judicial and executive functions were not separated and the judicial service totally independent of the local administration was not established, it was futile to expect justice especially when people were prosecuted for their political activities.

The case was adjourned without fixing any date which will be intimated to the accused later on.

The accused was escorted from the jail to the court in a motor car under a strong mounted guard which remained on duty during the proceedings. There was a large gathering of the Moslems inside the court and in it's precincts and many were wearing the Turkish crescent with inscription in Urdu "Ham bhi jail jainge" (we shall also go to the jail).

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS WITHOUT LICENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

John Andrea, Quarter Master of the "City of Manchester" was yesterday found by the Third Presidency Magistrate guilty of having had in his possession eight six chambered revolver and 508 cartridges and sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment. It will be remembered that a party of custom officers boarded the vessel and found the property in accused's cabin in a second case. Accused was sentenced to two months hard labour for being found in possession of a large quantity of postage stamps and some razors and pen-knives. These it was stated had been obtained by broaching cargo.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY AMENITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to find space in your well known paper for this letter for which the Bandra public will feel much indebted to you.

It appears that the ways of the Bandra Municipality are as inscrutable as are those of Providence. I am referring to one and the most important of the duties of every Municipality and that is sanitation. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the Bandra Municipality concerns itself with many things but sanitation. To prove the correctness of this, you have only to walk the lanes of Bandra and every where you are likely to be greeted with the sweet smelling odours of overflowing cesspools. Complaints have been often enough made to me proper authorities but they have invariably been met with stoical indifference. I such a state of affairs is allowed to continue it would not be long before Bandra will be in the grip of an epidemic. Before such a "contretemps" does occur I hope and trust the publication of this letter will open the eyes of the powers that be and rouse them from their lethargy into activity so as to remove the loud and crying complaints of the citizens of Bandra. If anyone lane is the greatest sufferer through Municipal indifference, it is the lane by the side of DeMonte Street directly behind houses bearing Nos. 474 to 476 which is not infrequently used by the public when going to the Bandra Station. This lane is saturated with the overflow from the cesspool hard by and though I understand complaints have been made to the proper quarter over a week now the scandalous state of affairs continues to the annoyance of the public and to the great detriment of the health of the neighbours. I hope this letter will soon see a better condition of affairs.—Yours etc.

AN OBSERVER.

Bandra, Oct. 12.

It is understood that the non-Brahmans are shortly organising an Educational Conference at Baramati and that the Maharaja of Kolhapur is going to preside. It is expected that it will be a lively affair. (A. P.).

FOUR B.O.C. WORKMEN TRIED FOR RIOTING.

SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

At the Town Police Court to-day orders were passed in the case in which four workmen of the Burma Oil Company were charged with rioting and preventing the police from discharge of their duties on the 19th September last during the last strike. His Worship held that the prosecution story was sustained by all the witnesses while the defence let in uncorroborated and contradictory evidence. There was no denying the fact that the object of the procession was to intimidate the loyal workmen and that the strikers were bent on mischief. The assembly was thus an unlawful one and the accused were members of it and used force indiscriminately. The police officers who were ordered to arrest, were pelted with stones and one of them was surrounded and was about to be done to death. This was nothing but criminal force to deter police servants from the discharge of their duty. His Worship complimented the police who acted with great restraint and quelled the disturbance without resorting to fire-arms and causing any loss of life. The accused were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months on each charge the sentences to run consecutively.

ALLEGED RIOTING IN PUBLIC MEETING.

COMPLAINT FILED AGAINST MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

On behalf of Mr. Balwantrao Morey, Mr. L. J. Apte presented a complaint to the City Magistrate against the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Mr. Jadhavrao, Mr. P. C. Patil, Mr. Karab, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D., Tatya Ramashi of City Police, Mr. Shripatrao Shinde, editor, "Vijayi Maratha" and some others under sections 323 and 147 Indian Penal Code for alleged hurt and rioting in the meeting held on Sunday 3rd inst. in connection with the Shivaji Maratha School, the Maharaja presiding. The case was taken up to-day again when the Magistrate asked Mr. Apte as to how the Maharajah was amenable to his jurisdiction, whereupon Mr. Apte cited his authorities on the point. The case stands adjourned.

U. P. INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MURADABAD, Oct. 12.

The United Provinces Industrial Conference met this morning under the Presidency of the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh of Muzaffarnagar. Mr. Ishwardas Varshney of Baijchi Glass Works, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in course of his speech briefly dealt with the industrial condition of Moradabad, Indian Industrial and Chemical Service, Technical Education, protection tariff, railway freight industrial banks, cotton industry, export of grain, and paper pulp industry. Lala Sukhbir Singh, President, then addressed the conference. He dwelt on the agricultural condition of the country, land revenue assessments, forest laws, cattle breeding and their slaughter, proposed cattle slaughter at Raiona, hide prices and pastures for cattle.

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PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Sabha Indian Home Rule League and the Bombay National Union, Mr. VITHALBHAI J. PATEL, will deliver a public lecture on "Non-Cooperation and the Boycott of Councils" on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi.
All are cordially invited to attend.

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The Cloth Market Volunteer Corps Office, near Kalbadevi Telegraph Office, 7 to 9 a.m.

Mr. Vaikunthrai A. Desai's office, 72, Apollo Street Fort, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Katchi Lohana Sevak Mandal Office, Bhandari Street, Mandvi.

The Union Society, near Police Choki, Mandvi.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, October 14, 1920.

THE UNOFFICIAL TRUTH.

Nothing in the whole tragedy of the destruction of the Turkish Empire has more exasperated Asiatic feeling than the outcry over massacres which were only an effect and not a cause, like the convulsions of a living body under torture. It was no doubt convenient for our propagandists to represent them as spontaneous outbursts of ferocity; but that thinking men should have accepted so improbable a theory concerning an easy-going and extremely tolerant race, will astonish future historians. The word of propagandists is religiously accepted by most English people upon grounds of "patriotism," or this legend of Turkish ferocity would long ago have been exploded. Islam is a system of internationalism founded on belief in Allah's actual Kingship of this world. The Prophet says: "He is not of us who sides with his tribe in wrongdoing and he is not of us who calls on others to aid him in oppression, and he is not of us who dies while assisting his tribe in injustice". Nationality and patriotism as Europeans understand those terms—"my country right or wrong"—are thus forbidden, and regarded by true Muslims as a crime against humanity. Men are allowed to fight only in self-defence or on behalf of the weak and the oppressed, or for the redress of wrong, and their behaviour in the field is strictly regulated by the Shari'at. It is said that the Turks at Gallipoli refused to use the poisoned gas with which the Germans had provided them, upon the ground that their enemy had not used it against them. In pre-Islamic days—as still outside Islam—the conquest of one nation by another meant that the conquered nation forfeited all human rights and lay completely at the mercy of the conqueror, even though it might be of the same religion with that conqueror. The Prophet changed all that, laying it down that all those of a nation conquered by the Muslims who embraced Islam should be entirely equal with the conquerors in all respects: as for those who would not be converted, if they agreed to pay an annual tribute for the cost of their defence, they were to continue unmolested in their occupatures, to be allowed complete self-government in all internal affairs of their community, and to enjoy the full protection of the Muslim brotherhood. Thus their nationalism—since they prized it—was secured to them by the Shari'at in the midst of Islamic internationalism. Though Muslims have at times transgressed the Sacred Law, in a general way it has controlled the policy of Muslim Powers, and when the Ottoman Turks began their wonderful career of conquest, they obeyed its precepts, giving to the conquered Christian who refused Islam protection and so large a measure of self-government that the majority of them hardly came in contact with the Turks at all. Those of them who were converted became merged in the Islamic brotherhood, but vast Christian population remained; and it was not only allowed to live, but had its faith and nationality most carefully preserved. The consequences of a tolerance which had no parallel in Europe in those days have justified the saying of the cynic that the one fault of the Turks as conquerors, the one cause of their downfall, their one unpardonable crime in Europe's eyes was that they did not exterminate or forcibly convert the conquered peoples who proferred another faith, as any Christian Power would at the time have done.

Thus the Turkish empire at the beginning of the eighteenth century when Russia first began to think seriously of destroying it may be likened to a sea of Muslim internationalism with large islands of Christian nationalism. History says that it was a certain Cantimir, Voivode of Wallachia—a Christian ruler under Turkish suzerainty, who instructed Peter the Great in the internal politics of Turkey, and pointed out to him the magnificent field for intrigue which those Christian "realms within the realm" afforded to a Christian Power desiring her disintegration. A definite direction was thus given to the Czarist policy, and intrigues began; but the Christians of Turkey were at the time contended, the country being better governed than its neighbours and more tolerant: and it was not till many years later that those intrigues bore their intended fruit in massacre. The Russian agents,—mostly priests and monks of the most fanatical description, worked hard meanwhile among their co-religionists in Turkey, speaking of a coming day of triumps for the cross, when they should slaughter and despoil their Muslim neighbours. As a result of many years of efforts of this kind, the Serbs, in the first decade of the nineteenth century rebelled against the Porte and butchered all the Muslims in their territory, and the Greeks in 1821 exterminated all the Muslims in the Morea (men, women and children) and many thousands in the northern part of Greece with mad fanatic glee and frightful cruelty. Those are the first of that long series of atrocities which horrifies the student of the Eastern question in the nineteenth century. When the news of the Greek horror reached Constantinople there was rioting against the Greeks, and the Patriarch, as official head of the Greek autonomous communitiy, and responsible for its behaviour, was hanged at the door of his own church. There was also a massacre of Greeks at Chios, where a Turkish army was suppressing a rebellion in the following year. But these reprisals by the Turks were casual. They never sought to exterminate the rebellious element as the Greeks had exterminated the unfortunate Muslims of the Morea. They punished their Christian subjects, not because they were Christians, but because they were criminals and public indignation, not an order of the Government, was responsible for atrocities. The Christians, egged on by the Russian agents, were the aggressors in every case on record except two—the massacre of Damascus in 1860, which had purely local causes, and that of Adana in 1909, which was part of a reactionary plot against the new regime. Take for example "the Bulgarian atrocities" of 1876 which were used by the friends of Czardom to inaugurate the present period of Turcophobia in England. In the following year (1877) the British ambassador at Constantinople wrote to Lord Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, as follows: "The English people cannot, perhaps, yet bear to hear the truth of the events of last year; but it is my duty to state it to your lordship. The marvellous ability shown by Russia and her agents in misleading public opinion in England and elsewhere has been amply rewarded. It will probably be long before that which is true can be separated from that which is false; when history does so it will be too late. The Porte has taken no effective means to place its case before Europe. It neither employs the Press nor competent agents for such purposes. Its appeals to the Powers, and the State papers that it issues to refute the charges against it, are so prepared that they are more calculated to injure its cause. A great portion of the English public are, probably, still under the impression that the statements upon which the denunciations against Turkey were originally founded are true—the 60,000 Christians outraged and massacred; the cartloads of human heads: the crowd of women burnt in a barn; and other similar horrors. There are persons and amongst them, we grieve to say, Englishmen, who boast that they invented these stories with the object of "writing down" Turkey, to which they were impelled by a well-known hand. People in England will scarcely believe that the most accurate and complete inquiries into the events of last year in Bulgaria now reduce the number of deaths to about 3,500 souls, including the Turks who were, in the first instance, slain by the Christians. No impartial man can now deny that a rising of the Christians, which was intended by its authors to lead to a general massacre of the Mohammedans, was in contemplation and, that it was directed by Russian and Panslavist agents."

Again the Armenian massacres of 1895—6 have been similarly represented as quite unprovoked. As a matter of fact there was a rising of Armenians with appalling slaughter of the Muslim population. To give an instance cited by a well-known English traveller (the late Sir Mark Sykes): The Armenians of Zeytoun "assembled the refugees and repaired with them to the Konak where the imprisoned garrison was quartered, and proceeded to murder them (i.e. the Turkish garrison) with bestial cruelty. It must be remembered that this piece of villainy can in no way be imputed to the population of Zeytoun, but to the disgraceful ruffianism of the revolutionaries, and the crazy fanaticism of the exasperated and hopeless villagers." Well the same revolutionaries are now the rulers of "Armenia" and, though Turkish subjects, were allies of Czardom in the War. Lord Bryce in his Report upon the wartime treatment of Armenians by the Turkish Government maintains that treatment to have been entirely unprovoked! Whatever may have been opinions then, it now seems clear that something very horrible had taken place before the Turkish Government made any move against Armenians. At the beginning of 1915 a Turkish army which had invaded Russian territory met with a serious defeat at Sari Kamish. On learning that the Russians were advancing the Armeniains in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis rose in arms, possessed themselves of a considerable tract of Turkish territory and proceeded, with the help of the Armenian irregulars (who, for a purpose, formed the vanguard of the Russian army) to exterminate the Muslim population, the majority, which at the time was practically, helpless owing to the absence of the able men on military service. We have been informed on credible European authority that not a single Muslim man, woman or child, was left alive in Van. As to the atrocities committed afterwards by the Armenian auxilaries with the Russian, there is a mass of evidence in the official reports of Russian officers to the effect that they were wholesale and most horrible. Lord Bryce and his adherents are bold men still to asseverate that public indignation had no part in the subsequent ill-treatment of Armenians by the Turkish soldiery and populace. The Greeks and the Armenians are the propagandist peoples of the East, and they have long been at their work upon the British and American publics. The Turks never even state their case before the world until it is too late to get a hearing. Even if the whole extravagant account of their atrocious doings had been true—which it is far from being—we should still have had, in justice, to take into account the fact that the said doings were not spontaneous outbursts of ferocity but were reprisals, and even if the Turks had been as black as they are painted by the malice of their bitterest enemies, men, who can justify the panic action of Amritsar by recalling an event of sixty years ago, are not in a position to asperse a people which, when threatened actually with extermination, behaved cruelly. The Turks have never, in their history, massacred "for an example."

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

More than five years ago Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, then a private member of the Supreme Legislative Council, moved a resolution in that Council recommending that our railways should be nationalised, and that the present system of company management of State-owned railways be abolished. The Government of India,—than whom it would be difficult to find a body more expert in dilatory tactics—as a first step invited the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce and Local Governments on the subject matter of the resolution. The public has occasionally been informed, through the medium of perfunctory press notes, of the replies received. But, after all these years we were not prepared for a reference *de novo* to a Committee,—as announced in the Simla communique published the other day. There cannot be a clearer case. The management of the railways by private companies, whose investment has been, or is being, paid off, is costing the country large sums by way of commission every year. While the railways were a loking concern,—and they were so for a half century,—the companies never suffered, for *their* return had been guaranteed to them irrespective of the financial position of their ventures. The Indian tax-payer has had to pay more than fifty crores to make good the deficit on the railway budget between 1848 and 1900. Since they have become profitable, Government have purchased the proprietory rights on exceedingly favourable terms to the companies In addition, the companies still retain the management of the railways. This means, that the final control is in the hands of the Board of Directors, resident—in the case of the most important companies—abroad. The Indian Government are thus powerless to take a direct action in any matter affecting the railways. The absentee Boards of Directors cost the country not merely the commission and the Directors' fees: they cost much more in the shape of their unsympathetic policy in the matter of rates and fares. The railways,—the transport system of a country in general—are now recognised to be an important factor in the development of the industries and commerce of the country: but the railways of India cannot be said to have so far adopted a policy of active aid to indigenous trade or industry.

All these facts being patent, we fail to see the necessity of another Committee, unless the Government mean to defeat the Indian public opinion by delay. Those responsible for the communique under discussion seek to create new issues, by including in the terms of reference such alternatives as management by companies resident in India and the like. No private management can conduct such a large national asset in the true interest of the Indian nation as a whole, and we do not, therefore, see the need for any such reference at all. If the committee, now that it has been appointed, sees fit to accept the idea of nationalisation, the position of the present Railway Board will no doubt have to be revised, perhaps by the creation of another ordinary member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy. But we trust this excuse will not be used to upset the balance of Indian and non-Indian elements in the Supreme Government. Since the Committee has been appointed, we also trust its deliberations and proceedings will not follow the execrable precedent of the Esher Committee. In such a matter affecting so vitally the material interests of India, the Committee must be dominantly guided by Indian opinion on the subject and frame its recommendations accordingly. The Government have not specifically introduced into their terms of reference the question of cheaper alternative transport, by water or by road; but we hope the Committee will not ignore our magnificent river system and road possibilities before submitting their final report—as has unfortunately been done in the past, with immense loss to this country.

Notes of the Day.

The Miners of Great Britain.

People go to the theatres to listen to exciting dialogues but they never dream of the wealth of dramatic stuff hidden within the musty pages of a blue-book. The report of the Conference between the representatives of the Triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport Workers, on the one side, and Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, on the other, in mail week, is an illuminating document. Dull facts are made to dance through its lines with the breathless excitement of a Schnitzler monologue. Mr. Lloyd George begs and prays that the miners should accept an impartial tribunal as an arbiter in their case. Mr. Robert Smillie is adamant and will not hear of it. Why? Because the facts are that, according to Government's decision of March last, the demand of the miners for a two shilling increase in their wages is now due; because the cost of living has gone up by 161 per cent. Whereas wages have increased only by 155 per cent., because in the Board of Trade figure of 161 per cent. no mention is made of the increase in two items of essential expenditure—namely, railway fares and house-rent. Mr. T. H. Thomas, on behalf of the Railwaymen, talked straight to the Prime Minister when he said that no one among the workers viewed the possibility of a strike with anything but horror, adding that "a strike with all the consequences that may follow may easily mean the breaking point." The Government understood and struck out for an avenue which would lead to temporary peace and they succeeded knowing full well that a general strike in England was not likely to mean much less than a general revolution. What could they do when Mr. Smillie quoted of Every owners who had readily declared themselves in favour of the men's demands? It must have been a dramatic moment when it was said on behalf of the workers: "Unless justice is done to us then we must resort to the only power we possess." The workers of Great Britain are powerful enough to demand full justice—they are powerful because they are the best organised body of men in the world.

—And the Miners of India.

While the miners of Great Britain have reduced their working hours to 4.9 shifts a week and increased their wages by nearly three pounds a week, the miners of India are working 12 hours a day and earning in some cases less than three rupees a week. What a contrast! The coal-getters work under the most dangerous conditions. It is no exaggeration to say that the coal they dig out of the bowels of the earth is soiled with the blood of human lives. When in 1916 a ton of coal was brought to the pit-mouth its value was Rs. 3-6. When it was sold in Karachi its value was Rs. 20-3-4. The average output per person was 110 tons. Double both the output and the pit-price and you get the statistics for Great Britain. But can you double the wage of the Indian miner and obtain the equivalent of the wage of the British miner? Multiply it twenty-five fold and you will be nearer the truth! A report comes to us from the Jheria field area, which with the Raniganj field, produces 84 per cent. of the total output of Indian coal, that the two hundred thousand miners there are living under conditions of terrible poverty. But then this is the lot of the majority of our countrymen under the system of economic exploitation which is constantly, in one form or another, draining away the wealth of the country leaving the carcase of a nation behind. Will the public listen to the cry of the children who work in the fetid darknesses of coal-mines and put an end to the wretched misery of the innocents who are decimated in their thousands because their half-starved bodies are no protection to them against the ravages of the mildest epidemics? It is worth while looking a little deeper and examining the true causes of Indian poverty. For it would certainly be an instructive change from the ecstatic contemplations about the beatitudes of the Montagu Bill or the voluptuous anticipations of a debate in the Legislative Assembly.

The Woes of the Talatis.

One of these days some one with the requisite mental equipment will arise to do justice to the amazing structure of official "bee-hives" known as the bureaucratic system of departmental government in India. At the top is the viceroy who spends large sums of money; sometimes rides elephants; goes shooting tigers in the hills; gives dinner-parties to the select and, perhaps, being bored with these useful activities, makes it a point to preside over the sessions of the Imperial Council in the intervals of issuing firmans from Simla or from Delhi proscribing "the Daily Herald" or generally, ruling this land with a benevolent hand. At the bottom is the imposing figure of the *talati* who is practically the chief official of the village-unit. He is a great personage. Not only does he initiate proceedings as any executive officer, but he has to exercise considerable tact and judgment in the execution of his onerous duties. In fact so important is he that he is considered as the maid-of-all-work to almost every conceivable department. You would think the Government would certainly choose a declared genius for this work—or at least a spectacled graduate from Oxford. But the Government thinking maybe that the village headman is more efficient than the civil servant appoint the Talati. Who is he?

How the Poor Live?

The monthly salaries of Talatis were fixed according to Wingate's scale as far back as 1864. According to that scale a Talati's monthly pay ranges from Rs. 14 to Rs. 20. After the strike of the Gujerat and Thana district Talatis a war allowance was granted to these men bringing their pay up to Rs. 21 the maximum being Rs 30. That is where Wingate's scale has left these poor men, the great ones who draw fat salaries in the higher grades having apparently forgotten the existence of the smaller ones, and forgotten that it is a far cry from 1920 to 1864. One Talati writes that having started service in the Revenue Department he is getting only Rs. 20 with Rs. 10 as war allowance, "after twenty years' loyal and faithful service"! Like the clerks he must pass the Vernacular Final and the Revenue Department examinations But unlike the clerks he must qualify as an efficient surveyor and often as an efficient assessor. Is it necessary to add any words of comment on this bare recital of facts which should make every bureaucrat living on the fat of the land blush for very shame? The news has been received that in sheer desperation the Talatis of Ratnagiri district have now gone on strike. The men whose brains are no bigger than a weasel's will shout at this news, in their insane fashion, as if they had discovered a new plot hatched by the ubiquitous "agitators." But we say with all the force we can command that the officials who allow such scandals to continue are playing with fire—or rather playing the fiddle while Rome burns. The Indian Civil Service is the most expensive service in the world. It is not the poor Talati who makes it so. After all why should the world worry about the woes of an obscure village official when the hard-pressed Indian Medical Servant or the poverty-stricken Captain in the Indian Army has so much to complain about that, even Mr. Montagu suddenly becomes alert and business-like when he is questioned about his sufferings in the House of Commons? Why, of course, the Talatis are living in the lap of luxury!

BIG STRIKE IN GERMANY.

600,000 MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES IDLE.

THREE TOWNS WITHOUT GAS, WATER, ELECTRICITY OR TRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 13.

Berlin.—A big strike movement in Saxony is seriously preoccupying the Government. It is estimated that 600,000 municipal employees have ceased work demanding higher wages. Leipzig, Dresden and Chemnitz are without gas, water, electricity or trams.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

BRITISH AND BELGIAN PREMIERS CONFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 13.

Conversations opened in London yesterday between Mr. Lloyd George and the Belgian Premier M. Delacroix. It is understood that subject is German reparations in connection with which Britain and France are discussing the method of noncuring the Spa decisions. It is stated that Britain proposes that the amount of reparations should be determined by a body of experts specially appointed by the Governments concerned including Germany, while France urges that the determining body should be chosen from the Reparations Commission. According to well informed French press. M. Delacroix has now suggested that both the Reparations Commission and the Ministers of Finance should meet in Brussel shortly and issue joint report with regard to the indemnity.

MR. BEN SPOOR.

LABOUR'S FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 13.

The Labour Party has appointed Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., a fraternal delegate to the next Indian National Congress at Madras (should be Nagpur). Colonel Wedgwood will represent the British Committee of the Congress.

TERRORISM BY U. S. COTTON FARMERS.

NO COTTON TO BE GINNED UNTIL PRICE ADVANCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON Oct. 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Oct 13.

New York. The nightriders are spreading terror through the cotton states They are men—mostly farmers—who are bitterly disappointed in their expectations of the present cotton crop and they are determined that no cotton will be ginned until the price advances 40 cents. per pound.

Picked companies sally forth at night posting threatening notices at the ginneries and fields. Boxes of matches are also left where they are sure to be seen by the owners, this being more eloquent of the irate farmers' intentions than any other form of threat. Posting of notices in the cottonfields has had a especially terrifying effect on the negroes, who are convinced that it is revival of the notorious sKlux Klan, so that it is almost impossible to get black labour to continue in the cottonfields.

WORLD'S COTTON CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 13.

The World's Cotton Conference will be held in Liverpool or Manchester next June.

ALLEGED INSULT TO HINDU WIDOWS.

REV. FATHER SHORE GRANTED BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The case against the Rev. Father Shore, Editor of the "Epiphany", Mr. D. L. Munro printer, and Hamidar Hoosein Jamadar, the writer, brought by Mr. Manindranath Ganguly Pleader, Howrah, on a charge of defaming the morality of the Hindu widows came up for hearing before Mr. R. F. Lodge District Magistrate of Howrah yesterday. Father Shore was represented by counsel. Complainant asked for the issue of a warrant against Father Shore. The magistrate accordingly issued the warrant prayed for, granting Father Shore bail of Rs. 100 and adjourned the case till the 15th instant.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

DISTRESS FAST INCREASING.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 13.

"The Times" learns from Peking that heartrending accounts continue to reach that city from the famine districts. The distress is fast increasing and extreme cold will soon add to the sufferings of the starving people.

A foreign investigator who has just returned from these regions says that if relief is not got going in full blast within six weeks, millions will perish. In parts of the districts, however, he says, there is no prospect of relief on anything like an adequate scale and nothing can save the doomed millions.

AIR MINISTRY CONFERENCE

NECESSITY FOR LINKING UP EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 13.

The three days' conference promoted by the Air Ministry opened at the Guildhall to-day for a purpose of reviewing the progress of civil aviation. Major General Sykes opened the discussions by declaring that the watchwords of aerial navigation must be safety and reliability. He expressed the opinion that mails formed the basis of civil aviation from which constructional transport aspects would develop. He considered that the onus of linking up the Empire did not rest with Britain alone but that each dominion and colony must form its own nucleus of air development and thus gradually build up a complete system. He regarded the key routes of the Imperial system to be England to Egypt and Egypt to India and he advocated the trial of day and night commercial service on the former.

THE CASTLEREA OUTRAGE.

EIGHT SOLDIERS BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 13.

It is officially denied that eight soldiers in a lorry were blown up at Castlerea.

CASUALTIES IN KANTURK AMBUSH.

ONE SOLDIER KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 13.

The official report of the Kanturk ambush says that the assailants, who numbered 150, used machine guns shortguns and bombs They killed one soldier and wounded six.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE DOMINIONS.

THANKS FOR WELCOME TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON Oct. 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Oct 13.

The King has sent a message to the Governors-General of Australia and New Zealand and to the Governors of the British West Indian possessions thanking them for universal affection and loyal enthusiasm shown to the Prince of Wales and adding:—"This and his previous tour have given him special opportunities to gain knowledge of our oversea dominions and the colonies and to become personally acquainted with their peoples. May such mutual intercourse create fresh ties o confidence and devotion between the Throne and the generations present and future of these great lands and thus promote the unity, strength and prosperity of the Empire.

AFGHANISTAN AND BRITISH GOVT.

REPORTED CHANGE OF AMIR'S ATTITUDE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The "Englishman's" Frontier correspondent reports change in the attitude of the Amir of Afghanistan towards the British Government. It is stated that the Foreign Minister, Sardar Ali Mahmud Beg Tarzi, is stirring up the country and the Amir, by publishing fiery literature. The Afghan Delegation to India has been called back to Kabul. The Minister for Frontier Affairs, Sardar Abdul Hadi Khan, is reported to have joined Suritz's party at Thamainibed en route for Tashkent, or primarily for Merve, where Djemal Pasha is staying with a small Turkish and Russian following. The Amir has provided facilities for the reception of various Bolshevike who are reported to be arriving in small batches.

GEN. ZELIGOWSKI'S COUP-DE-MAIN.

POLISH GOVT.'S DISAPPROVAL.

A JOINT NOTE TO POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 13.

General Zeligowski's *coup-de-main* has aroused popular enthusiasm in Poland where the allocation of Vicna to Lithuania is declared to violate the principle of self-determination. The Polish Government which was recently warned by Britain and France that the advance to Vicna would create serious political difficulties is stated to have expressed strong disapproval of *coup-de-main*. It is hoped semi-officially in London that the Polish Gewernment will take steps to compel the withdrawal of General Zeligowskis forces. The "Echo de Paris" states that Britain and France have decided to leave the dispute to the League of Nations, but that they are sending a joint note to Poland counselling moderation.

PEASANTS REVOLT AGAINST SOVIET.

SUMMONING OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEMANDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 13.

"The Times" Warsaw correspondent in connection with the ever multiplying reports of anti-Bolshevist risings in Russia says, he learns from a trustworthy source that th peasants in Saratoff district have revolted and Communist forces have hitherto failed to suppress them. There is another peasant rising in Smolensk district. It is stated that the social revolutionaries Petrovsky, Spiridcya, Maztoff and Tchernoff have assembled at Nijni-Novgorod and have denounced the Soviet demanding the summoning of a Constituent assembly.

SIR P. COX AT BAGDAD.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME READ.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON Oct. 12.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Oct 13.

Bagdad, Oct. 11.—Sir Percy Cox arrived in Bagdad at five o'clock this afternoon. He was met at the station by a Guard of Honour and the chief civil and military officials and notables and the religious heads of the communities. Large crowds lined the streets along the route and an address of welcome was read in which Sir Percy Cox was welcomed as the man, most fitted and most trusted to extricate the country from its present troubles and gratify the aspirations of the people. There is no doubt that all sections thoroughout the country have been eagerly awaiting his arrival and have the greatest confidence in him.

DIRECT U. S. CABLE COY.

GOVERNMENT OFFER TO BUY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 13.

The Government have offered to buy the Direct United States Cable Company's property. The directors recommend acceptance of the offer, The price is not stated.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The following telegram has been sent by the Marwari Association to the Government of India:—

"The Marwari Association strongly protest against the resumption of the sale of reverse councils and gold by the Government as requested by the Bengal Chamber. Such a sale is entirely opposed to Indian Trade and Industries and entails much loss to the State funds. The suggestion that the absence of reverse councils stultifies export trade is opposed to actual facts. Rather the stoppage of the reverse councils brings hope of revival of export trade. The sale of gold by the Government introduces undesirable competition with the traders. The Government sale of reverse councils and gold is only calculated to benefit one class at the cost of another. Association is of opinion that the Government having tried these methods has found them to be quite unsuccessful and feels confident that the Government will not resume the wrong policy."

LOKMANYA TILAK.

SHERIF CALLS PUBLIC MEETING ON MONDAY NEXT.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, the Sheriff of Bombay, in pursuance of a requisition signed by the signatories to call a public meeting to give expression to their sense of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. B. G. Tilak, has convened the public meeting in the Town Hall, on Monday next (Oct. 18).

LATEST CABLES

OUTRAGE AT BALINDERRY.

2 CONSTABLES KILLED; 3 WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 14.

The Police motor from Roscommon was fired on at Balinderry. Two constables were killed and three seriously wounded.

SENSATIONAL AFFRAY AT DUBLIN.

RAIDING MILITARY PARTY FIRED AT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 14.

A sensational affray has occurred at Dublin, when the military carried out a raid against the residence of Professor Carolan where two men were supposed to be staying. The military were on the point of effecting an arrest when they were fired at. One officer was killed and another, who was wounded, has since died. One non-commissioned officer was wounded and one civilian killed, and another wounded. Other places were raided including the All Hallows College at Drumcondra the famous Missionary College.

FOR MAKING PEACE PROPOSALS.

SOVIETS SENDING DELEGATES TO WRANGEL?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 14.

It is rumoured that the Warsaw Central Executive Committee of the Soviets has sent delegates to General Wrangel's headquarters to make peace proposals.

UKRAINIANS OCCUPY KIEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 14.

A message from Warsaw states that the Ukrainian insurgents have occupied Kieff which the Bollshevists have abandoned.

BOLSHEVISTS CONCENTRATE ON ZMORYNKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 14.

A Warsaw communique states that the Bolshevists are concentrating on Zmorynka with the object of attacking the Ukrainian army after the signature of armistice with Poland.

CESAREWITCH PROBABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 14.

The Cesarewitch Probables:

Ivanhoe—Caralake
Furore—F. Bullock;
Aris—V. Smyth;
St. Eloi—Lane;
Blue Dun—Beasley;
Greek Scholar—Hulme;
Old Bill—Dines;
Golden Melody—Spear;
Golden Guinea—Gardner;
African Star—W. Balding;
Langdon Hills—Blank;
Phantom Bold—Ringstead;
Brackett—Donoghue;
Cavalier—Shatwell;
Manrico—T. Morgan;
Spearwort—J. Leach;
Sheriff Officer—Garnett;
One—Lynch;
Front Line—Rose;
Confessor—Robertson;
Matoppo—Read;
Celandine—Crickmere;
Jappool—Hines;
Holbeach—Morris;
Priority—Sayers;
Kaboodles—Grace;
Brance—A Smyth;
Finchale—Timmins;
Greenmount—Blank;
Miss Madcap—Wragg.

Two large open-air public meetings were held at Jharia on the 9th and 10th instant to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Gandhi under the presidentship of Seth Hirji Gokuldas Ved.

Coal is becoming a luxury in Calcutta. Average price is Re. 1/10/0 per maund, while profiteers have been able to get as much as Rs. 2.—(A. P.).

INDIAN RY. CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

SESSION AT SIMLA.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREELAND'S ADDRESS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Indian Railway Conference Association began here on Monday, Major-General Freeland, Agent. B. B. and C. I. Railway, presiding. In the course of a long speech in opening the session he said:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I think you will agree with me that since this time last year the general conditions of railway maintenance and operation have not greatly altered for the better. Reconstruction and the supply of new equipment has been delayed by the fierce competition all over the world by the shortage in shipping and by labour difficulties in England and it is as necessary now as it was a year ago to make up for our deficiencies in rolling stock and in running, marshalling and terminal facilities by improved methods of working. Whether this result can be partially attained by a continuance of the system of pooling at present in force is a matter of urgent moment and is for the consideration of this Conference, with a view to ascertaining whether pooling had resulted in the more economical use of stock. The railways' parties to the arrangement were asked by the Secretary to furnish certain statistics which will be printed and placed on the table. The result as brought out by these figures cannot be considered very definite one way or the other and with certain exceptions it cannot be said that they show any marked diminution in the ratio of empty to loaded wagon movement or any great improvement in the average load taken by themselves, statistics are of course an unreliable guide, but if the principle of indiscriminate loading is sound they ought to show a general improvement in the working results. Chambers of Commerce also were asked for their views and the consensus of their opinion is strongly in favour of continuing the pool. One railway is so dissatisfied with the system of pooling that it has given notice of withdrawal from the 1st November of this year; and at first sight it is difficult to see how anything in the nature of a general pool can be worked if one big line stands out on the assumption that this line only is opposed to a continuance of the pool. We shall be interested to hear what measures they propose to adopt to give effect to their withdrawal and what they propose doing during the intermediate period, namely, before their wagons are all back on the home line and before they have returned all foreign stock. The reasons for the withdrawal are not defined in the notice but from a perusal of the record of the past discussions, it may be assumed that they are concerned chiefly with the difficulty of maintaining the foreign line stock—in good running order. That this is a very real difficulty cannot be denied, and it is partly in the deficient supply of running gear and spare parts at the repair depots and partly in the unwillingness of the carriage and wagon repair staff to give as much care and attention to foreign line stock as they would to that of the home line, that the present arrangements are faulty. The remedy, of course, lies in our own hands in so far as an impartial attitude on the part of the repair staff is concerned, but as regards a sufficient equipment in material we are dependent on the supplies from England to a great degree and it is open to question whether much better results will be possible until a more general standardisation of the running gear has been accomplished.

While on this subject I would like to refer to another difficulty which has a general bearing on all arrangements for interchange of rolling stock and a particular effect on pooling. This is the system of junction balancing, the foundation of all wagon location, and hire accounts. If pooling is to be continued by mutual agreement it is imperative that rolling stock, after long absence from the home line, should be worked back thereto for heavy repairs before it reaches a stage where further light repairs at a foreign line depot can no longer keep it in efficient running order. It seems hardly possible that such wagons can be traced much less ordered back to the home line shops unless the wagon exchange registers at junctions are kept up more accurately than they now are, and unless some central authority is in possession of the facts of individual wagon movement and is empowered to issue the necessary orders, I am afraid, we must admit that the recent endeavour to reconcile discrepancies in the junction balances, namely, the wagon census of 1st November, 1919, has failed in its object, chiefly because the proposal to have a census was informal and not considered binding in its results, and because their were certain obvious inaccuracies which could not be explained. We are, therefore, precisely where we were before and it will be for consideration whether we are to have another census and if not how connected railways are to be brought into agreement. In the past it was recognised that if the present system of interchange was to be continued the maintenance of correct junction balances was the crux of the situation and that the formation of an independent wagon clearing house would be necessary to attain this end. Mr. Watson was appointed to enquire into the matter in England, but his report has not yet been received and the establishment of such a clearing house must necessarily take time so that for another year at least we must find means of carrying on without it.

MR. MORLEY'S PROPOSAL.

An interesting proposal has been formulated by Mr. Morley to substitute State ownership of all wagon stock for the present system and thus greatly simplify interchange and accounting. This note has been printed and will be placed on the table and will receive consideration during the detailed discussion of this difficult subject. Whatever decision may be come to in this matter the special claims of the collieries must not be lost sight of. There is no doubt that their work has been greatly facilitated by the indiscriminate use of wagons and the consequent elimination of shunting and marshalling. Owing to the shortage of shipping and to high sea freights the bulk of the coal for the western seaboard which was formerly transported by sea is still being carried by rail and until normal conditions return it will be necessary to give the coal traffic special railway facilities. Speaking quite generally these are the *pros* and *cons* of a general wagon pool and it is hardly open to doubt that whatever system of wagon interchange is adopted, one railway or another will find that it does not quite suit their conditions of working or equipment. Nevertheless, when all argument has been exhausted it must be recognised that although any system of pooling may operate to some extent unequally the object in view is to obtain the best possible use of the rolling stock available in the interests of the country generally, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be judged on this issue.

LABOUR PROBLEM.

The second subject to which I wish to refer is that of labour. Every one among us is experiencing difficulty in obtaining contented service from the men and hardly a day passes without some labour problem or another coming up for immediate solution. That this is the spirit of the times, I fear, we must recognise, and while the world in general is going through an era of industrial strife it is incredible that we should go unscathed. That we are fully imbued with a desire to give a fair wage for work performed and that we do not expect whole-hearted service from men whose wages do not relieve them of anxiety and hardship is exemplified by the action taken during the last year or so in the shape either of temporary allowances or of permanent enhancement of pay in all grades to meet the increased cost of living. Nevertheless, there is evidence of a spirit of general dissatisfaction prevalent in the whole country.

Strikes have occurred on one railway or another and are continually threatening and as investigation has shown these strikes are generally the work of men who are not railway employees and who have something personal to gain by fomenting the strike. It is not my purpose to suggest a panacea or to attempt to square the vicious circle, but to endeavour, briefly, to emphasise the importance of a more closely concerted line of action.

UNIFORM SCALE OF SALARIES.

It is quite rightly argued that in a country like this where conditions of life are so vastly dissimilar in the different centres no uniform scale of salaries can be made applicable nor be considered to meet the general situation fairly. But we [illegible] be well advised to adopt a close uniformity in the conditions of service of men performing the same class of work, for if we do not do so we shall have difficulty in persuading them that they are as well treated as those employed on a neighbouring administration. It is not often realised by the men themselves or by their leaders that a strike, on railways most particularly, will be felt first and most severely by the men themselves, if their employers and the officers representing them are sympathetic and fair-minded it would be hard to quote a case when a reasonable grievance has not been removed on the proper representation of the men themselves. When however demands for improved wages and conditions of service are repeated and are emphasised by threats of strike for no better reason than that the men or their leaders hope to obtain some advantage to which they are not entitled under any consideration of fair return for the services they give, it is time for the administration to harden its heart and close down rather than gave way. Railways and cheap transportation are the principal source of prosperity and development in any country and if the wages are forced up beyond a point which can be justified by the increased cost of living and so increase the working expenses the cost of transportation must inevitably be raised still further, and prices of the necessaries of life will surely follow.

A FALLACY.

This is precisely what the men cannot, or will not, understand. They think that with higher wages and shorter hours they will have more money to spend and a life of greater ease and comfort. This is a fallacy. For the results of their action must inevitably be to increase, for themselves, the cost of the necessaries of life and to reduce productions which will keep prices high and end

(Continued on page 8.)

SERIOUSNESS OF STRIKE SITUATION.

LOST UPON THE AUTHORITIES.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

GRIEVOUS FAILURE OF STRIKE-BREAKERS.

The strikes in Bombay continue without any change in the situation. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs came and went away, but nobody knows what he did for a settlement. It is again rumoured in responsible quarters that the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is coming down a second time and this time too the suffering public are as sceptic about his activities as on the previous occasion. None is aware with what object—whether to put an end to the strike or to break the back of it—he is again appearing in Bombay whence he went only the other day. The public, however, are fully convinced that the Postal authorities here have not been able to tide over the difficulties caused by the strike. Whatever rosy picture the semi-official organs might draw about the "smooth management" of postal affairs, the temporary agencies, as a matter of fact, were of very little avail to the public. Instances shall have not to be sought to prove this fact. Every sane man in the city knows that the arrangements made by the Postal authorities here, though expensive, failed to alleviate even little of public inconveniences. Complete remedy of which lies in the reconciliation of the old staff.

It had been boldly declared from Simla that the postal peons and menial staff were given 140 per cent. increase on what they were getting in 1914. Of course, the public and the men do not dispute this point. But what they insist upon is that whether this increase in their pittances had been in keeping with the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life and whether a man with a salary of Rs. 34 could maintain a family of a wife, two children and a mother. The strikers were ever prepared to refer this question to a board of arbitration and now they are asking the Government to appoint a Committee to investigate into the prices and fix a living wage for them. Government have already expressed the opinion about the postman that he is an honest, useful and hard-working servant, then why are they hesitating to give a fair consideration to his case?

These men, though ready to place their case in the hands of any reasonable body, are still holding firm in their demands, and it is authentically stated that they are ready to hold out for some months more if the situation necessitates that. Of course, they rely much upon public sympathy in that respect. Their Union, up to now, has been able to raise funds, sufficient for their subsistence for a few months and the men are going to receive the first distribution in a day or two.

DO POSTMEN WISH TO RESUME WORK?

MR. BAPTISTA'S CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read more than once statements in the Anglo-Indian papers of the city that the postmen wish to resume work, but that they are restrained by a few of them. There is absolutely no truth in these statements. Not one man is willing to work. I can assert the authorities concerned that they will not do so for a couple of months to come if no settlement is arrived at before that time.—Yours, etc.,

J. BAPTISTA.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

POSTAL STRIKE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day Sir Narayen Chandavarkar complained of the absence of the human touch between the employer and the employee. The attitude of Government towards the postmen on strike brings it home to me that such human touch is impossible in the service of the State for the State is impersonal. It "has no body to be kicked, and no soul to be damned" or saved. The infusion of the human element is possible only if the heads of Departments assume the role of employers of the staff under their control, and take the trouble of acquainting themselves with the joys and sorrows of their subordinates. I believe neither Mr. Hutchinson nor Mr. Vaughan made themselves acquainted with the conditions and surroundings in which the postmen of Bombay "vegetate" when they recommended their illiberal time-scale of pay. I am saying so not for the purpose of accusing them of negligence but rather for acquitting them of heartlessness. If they had seen and heard what I have now seen and heard they would have heartily supported the postmen's demands unless they had hearts of stones. I would ask them to pay a visit to a few dens of death in which these faithful and honest men live with their families. Driven by poverty in order to save the rent they take up the cheapest rooms they can get regardless of light and air and surroundings. "The re-housing of the poorer classes" observed Lord Sandhurst "is one of the most important and attractive provisions of the Bill. These people deserve our sympathy and assistance. We desire to place them in better houses, so that not only will it let the sun into their houses, but into their hearts and thus terminate the sad state of things which cannot but be one of unhappiness combined with toil." With the Improvement Trust in full operation for nearly 25 years another Governor is still trying to let the sun enter their houses and hearths in this "City of Dirt and Death"; and at a cost at least quadrupled!!!

I have examined the returns of 326 men of the class of Overseers, Readers, and first and second grade postmen. Among them only 4 men have incurred no debts, and only 8 have debts under Rs. 100. The rest have debts as follows:—10 under 150; 33 under 200 100 under 300; 40 under 400; 31 under 500; 27 under 600; 5 under 700; 3 under 750; and four 950 each. The interest they pay varies enormously from 9 per cent. to 75 and even 100 per cent. The lowest rate of interest is obtained either by pledge of jewels or mortgage of lands owned in the place they come from. It is not surprising that these men have got into the clutches of money-leaders considering the poor pay they got even after many years of service. The following tables will give the reader an idea of the salaries they earned after the number of years they served. The pay and allowances mentioned are what they got by Mr. Clarke's revision in December last. Before that it was worse on an average by Rs. 2 or 3. Going back to pre-war times there were no allowances at all except perhaps grain compensation when famine conditions prevailed. The time scale pay includes rent or duty allowances in case of readers and overseers I have come across four cases where the men under the time scale gets one or two rupees less than he got before. This is due to the fact that they were acting in grades which enabled them to get Rs. 5 as allowances of that grade. This is not available now.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

	Present		Time Scale		
No	Year	Pay	Allowances	Pay	Rent
1	29	30	12	43	7
1	28	,,	,,	43	,,
1	26	,,	,,	45	,,
3	22	,,	,,	43	,,
5	21	,,	,,	43	,,
19	20	,,	,,	43	,,
24	19	,,	,,	42 or 41	,,
20	18	,,	,,	41 or 40	,,
17	17	,,	,,	40 or 39	,,
3	16	,,	,,	38 or 43	,,

	Present			Time-Scale.		Average Delivery.
		Pay.	Allo.	Pay.	Rent.	
1	28	25	10	38	7	
1	25	,,	,,	43		
2	22	,,	,,	44 or 38		
1	21	,,	,,	37		
2	20	,,	,,	37		
3	19	,,	,,	38 or 35		
2	18	,,	,,	40 or 34		
8	17	,,	,,	39 or 36 or 35		
10	16	,,	,,	39 or 38		
35	15	,,	,,	38 or 37 or 35		
28	14	,,	,,	36 or 35		
13	13	,,	,,	36 or 35 or 34		
16	12	,,	,,	33 or 32		
11	11	,,	,,	34		
1	10	,,	,,	31		
1	8	,,	,,	29		

N. B.—These tables indicate that the promotion has not always followed the rule of seniority. For example among the overseers there are 11 men with less than 24 years' service, whereas in the Readers' grade there are 12 men with 24 years' service. Similarly on the Readers' grade are 16 men with less than 21 years' service whereas on the First grade postmen there are 11 men with 21 years' service. This gives colour to the complaint of favouritism in some cases.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

The tramway strike has in no way improved. It appears the "loyalists" also have joined the strikers, it appears, as only the "recruits" and "conscripts" were found yesterday, endeavouring to cope with the situation and as a result the day was marked with a tramway collision on the Cruickshank Road opposite the Municipal offices. It appears that the car No. 361-362 was proceeding from Bori Bunder to Dhobi Talao and trailor No. 344-343 was coming from the direction of Dhobi Talao. Both the vehicles were being driven by the Company's "conscripts" and when they came opposite to the Municipal offices where there is a siding point, the former trailer dashed against the latter, smashing its glass panes and damaging the front guard and side-panels. One of its passengers also received injuries on his shoulder and he had to be removed to a hospital.

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN NO IV.

Twenty more men have joined the strikers. The demands of the strikers have been officially forwarded to the Board. Out of the 1,500 workshop workers not a single one is on duty. Only a few conductors and drivers from the "old brigade" are "black-legging." The clerks have been "conscripted" from their cushy jobs at the desks. It has been ascertained that some clerks who took on this work have been dismissed for cheating. Consequently there is great unrest among them and developments are expected. The Company in contravention of its agreement with the Corporation is refusing to issue transfer tickets. The Union trusts that the citizens of Bombay will see to it, that the Company does not thus wantonly contravene its bye-laws. Further the bye-laws of the Company insist that fares should be paid to conductors or persons in uniform. But are they?

The Union accepts with gratitude the offer of one day's pay from the Port Trust Railway employees. Only the wearers know where the shoe pinches.

The Board of Directors of the Tramway Company met yesterday evening. No reply has been yet received from them. The "experts" who are running the trams have been instrumental in smashing up two sets of cars and injuring a number of passengers. Four of the strikers who were under arrest were released on bail of Rs. 800, furnished on behalf of the Tramwaymen's Union. In the evening Mr. Joseph Baptista addressed the strikers who had assembled on the Maidan. He exhorted the men to stand fast and cited the case of a worker who was fined Rs. 21 for being ill for six months! He expected that in view of the facts furnished by him, the Directors would recognise the reasonableness of the men's demands. In this connection the public should note that no demand has ever been made authoritatively on behalf of the men that no man should under any circumstance be prosecuted for cheating. This is fantastic. All goes well. The men are standing firm—like rock.

GAS WORKERS' STRIKE

Though every day light is promised by the management of the Gas Company, the street lighting has not been resumed as yet and the Gas-workers are still holding out. They are now insisting upon only two points and they are:—

(1) The re-instatement of their eight comrades, and

(2) either to let their gratuity and provident fund remain intact or to grant them an increase of 45 per cent., including the little augmentation sanctioned in June last.

But the Manager refuses to concede either. He wants to forfeit their gratuity and provident fund for the during [illegible] of their going on strike. And regarding the restoration of the eight dismissed men, it might be remembered, that immediately after the outbreak of the strike the Manager agreed to take back seven of them and to refer the question of the eighth man to arbitration. But now it seems he thinks of going back upon his word. The men also insist upon the recognization of their Union.

THE GAS WORKERS' STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Manager of the Bombay Gas Company has issued a notice stating therein the concessions granted by him to the workmen. There is nothing new in these concessions. These concessions and much more were granted long ago and they were the result of four months' continuous correspondence and several meetings. Further the Manager is absolutely silent on the chief point in dispute, namely: the re-instatement of the eight men. The next point in dispute was that the strike was not to count as misconduct for the purposes of provident fund and gratuity. The Manager has so far not yielded on this point. He insists on his right to forfeit the provident fund and gratuity in the event of a strike. The result is, he gives with one hand and takes away with the other. The other point in dispute was about the privilege leave of 14 days. The Manager has insisted up to now that the men can only be granted fourteen days if they put in 365 days, which feat is not humanly possible. So on this point also the Manager has not yielded a jot. As regards the stokers' hours of work the Manager does not agree to reduce their hours from 12 to 8, but only says in a round-about way that he is prepared to discuss the terms on which the stokers' hours of work can be reduced from 12 to 8. As regards Saturdays it was originally arranged that Saturday should be counted as 5½ hours if more than two days were lost in the week from Monday to Friday. Now the Manager says that the Saturday will be counted as 5½ hours if more than one day is lost. The only concession which the Manager has made, is in the case of lamp-lighters, namely: that their wages have been increased from 22 to 26 rupees. This point was referred to the Board of Arbitrators in London and perhaps the Manager may have received instructions on the point. So far the Manager has chosen to ignore me and has thought fit to go to the Press direct. He has also chosen to ignore the men's Union and its officials by asking the men to send a deputation to him for the purpose of explaining to them any point they wish to know. So far the Manager has not asked me to bring any deputation of the men. If this is the attitude of the Manager the chances of reconciliation are small. The Manager has not yielded on the most vital points mentioned by me above. So the public will judge whether the men are in the wrong or the Company.

No doubt, the public is put to great inconvenience on account of the strike. I have tried honestly and sincerely to meet the Manager in a most amicable spirit, but so far he has tried his very best to show that I have taken up a most unreasonable attitude. I may further point out that the men had made a demand of 45 per cent. general increase on their wages and I had with great difficulty made them give up the demand and agree to take the provident fund and gratuity on the same lines as G. I. P. So, the public will realise that the men have most reasonable demands and they have not so far asked for any further increase in wages.

I hope the wiser counsel will prevail in the end and the Manager will meet the men's demands in a fair and sympathetic spirit, thus terminating the strike which is neither for the benefit of the men nor the Company nor the public.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA,
Honorary Secretary,
Gas Workers' Union.

373, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1920.

PETROLEUM WORKERS.

Discontent has again begun to prevail among the men employed in different Petroleum works at Sewri. The main cause of the discontent is that during their last strike several demands were advanced on their behalf and a bonus amounting to a month's pay, was one of them. This particular demand was left over at the time when the men resumed their duties. But now they are urging upon this bonus or a 20 per cent war allowance in its stead as they say, otherwise it will go hard with them to maintain themselves during this month, owing to the reason that during the month of September they were on strike and they would not get full pay for that month. During the month in question, men of the Asiatic Petroleum Company worked for only two days, while those of other workers put in only ten days' services and they will be paid only for those days. So the men want either pay for strike days or a bonus and in the absence of that a 20 per cent. war allowance with retrospective effect from January, 1920. But the Managers have decided not to concede any of these demands, and the men in their turn are resolved not to receive their wages on the 15th instant unless one of these demands is met with.

BOMBAY HACK VICTORIA-WALAS.

AWAITING POLICE COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The following is an English translation of the vernacular notice circulated amongst the owners and drivers of hack victorias in Bombay:—

"NOTICE TO THE OWNERS OF HACK VICTORIAS IN BOMBAY."

"We have the honour to inform the hack victoria owners of Bombay that gossips have [illegible] vails amongst some of the hack victoria owners and drivers. It is said that they contend that the prices of articles necessarily requisite for life have risen nearly three-folds since the pre-war days and that their repeated representations to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to grant them due relief by way of revising the schedule of rates of victorias plying for hire in Bombay, as the same have not received any favourable consideration so far. We have been given to understand that being unable to bear the burden of abnormal increase they have thought of going on strike.

"We consider it our duty to inform the owners and drivers of hack victorias that they should not be led away by the actions of other parties who have struck work, and that their actions should not be such as to inconvenience the general public and give them cause to complain. We shall make due representations and if the same do not receive favourable consideration, we shall call a general meeting and decide upon the line of action. At present the tramways' employees have struck work, and we advise you not to enhance the public inconvenience. Notwithstanding the above advice, if the owners and drivers strike work the Association will in no way be responsible for their actions.

"Further we may remind you that in October, 1919, a deputation of the owners and drivers of hack victorias of Bombay had waited upon Mr. Griffith, the then Commissioner of Police, Bombay, headed by Mr. Pandit, Barrister, and Mr. Balubhai Desai Vakil. After due conference Mr. Griffith's sympathies were for revising the rates of fare of victorias of Bombay, but unfortunately as Mr. Griffith has gone on leave, and as Commissioners change frequently, it is possible that our representations have not received adequate consideration. We have submitted all the copies of our correspondence with the Commissioner's office on the subject to Mr. I. C. Boyd, the present Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, but as yet we have not received any satisfactory reply from him. We intend to make a last representation to the Police Commissioner on the subject, and in case no satisfactory reply is received, we shall, if possible, wait upon H. E. the Governor of Bombay in the form of a deputation with our grievances.

"Hence it is our earnest request that you will relinquish all ideas of going on strike at the present juncture.

Norandas Karsondas,
Vice-President.
Vali Mohomed Vizarodin."

WOES OF THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will give some space to the following in your valued paper:—

The present strikes have put the Bombay public to great inconvenience. It is needless to say any more about the postal strike. We get our letters from Post Office after 9 or 10 days from their due date of delivery, and this also happens very scarcely. In good many cases letters are carried away by street boys from different delivery centres. Gas Company's strike has made Bombay "A City of Darkness."

The Tramway strike means wastage of public's time, energy and money. They have to wait for a car for a considerable time and even after then, in many cases, they have to see their way after being utterly disappointed. Secondly Tramway Co., have stopped issuing transfer tickets. In this case public have to pay sometimes double or treble.

I shall be glad to know whether the Tramway Co., can stop issuing transfer tickets. They have been given monopoly and rates are fixed between certain distances. Owing to their notification for not issuing transfer tickets the public have to pay more. For instance, if a man wants to go to Museum P. P. Church in No. 8 car he can get ticket up to F. Fountain and thence he has to take another ticket to go to Museum that means Tramway Co., is charging annas 2 for the distance over which they cannot charge more than one anna according to the fixed rate. I think when the fares are fixed from one distance to another, Tramway Co. cannot change them without the sanction of the Municipal Corporation. Have they taken sanction before publishing their notification? If they have not then why is the Corporation is silent over the question? It is no fault of the Public that they should pay more because there is a strike.

The Tramway Co. went co-operation from the public. Do they think that by depriving public in such manner they will obtain their sympathy?". I remain.—Yours etc.,

S. M. NAVALKAR.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshaw with staff leaves Darjeeling on 22nd and after making tours in these Hills and neighbouring districts will arrive in Calcutta on the 13th November.

Lord and Lady Sinha are staying at the Viceregal Lodge, as guests of Their Excellencies.

Mr. Clutterbuck will be appointed Inspector-General of Forests vice Sir George Hart.

Justice P. L. Buckland, Additional Judge Calcutta High Court has been made permanent judge vice Justice Fletcher resigned.

(Continued from Column 6.)

been permanently raised. We have all granted largely enhanced pay to our men, but it still remains to find the money. Thus it seems impossible that in this country a general advance in rates and fares can be postponed if the long deferred renewals and reconstruction are to be undertaken to meet the increasing demands of commerce and industry. The satisfactory results shown by the recent reports of the Companies' lines do not give a correct representation of affairs. These results are partly due to the profit on exchange, and partly to the fact that the expenditure on account of renewals was curtailed because materials, machinery and stores could not be procured. A proposal to increase certain rates is before the Conference, and it is to be hoped that an unanimous agreement may be reached in the matter.

INDIAN RY[illegible]FERENCE ASSOC[illegible]ON.

(Continued from page 7.)

in scarcity. It has been asserted that there has been somewhat too ready a tendency to surrender to threatening demands rather than face the consequences of a strike, and the general dislocation that would result therefrom; but whatever truth there may have been in these statements as regards the past so much has been done recently all over India to improve wages and conditions of service of Railway subordinates that very little more can be conceded without imposing an unjustifiable burden on the community at large, unless the men will do more work and better work.

It is an infallible law that the greater a man's skill, and the more honest his attention to his duty for the time being, the more worthy he is of reward. There is a wave of deception passing over the whole world. We are only on the edge of it now, but it will submerge this country soon, unless we take measures to limit its range of action. It is not as if we could increase production by paying greater remuneration to our men.

HIGHER THE PAY THE LESS WORK.

Experience in other countries is being repeated here already, for the higher the men's pay rises the less they work. To speak quite frankly the idea is to get something for nothing, and yet we must reluctantly admit that the supply of manual labour now is hardly equal to the demand.

Our problem then is how to make the men realise the position and to keep them contentedly at work. In my own view there are two ways in which we can improve matters:

"First, is, we should strike for a closer touch between officers and men. Without this, no sympathy and understanding can exist, and no firm discipline can be maintained. I would lay particular stress on the latter point. For where the safety of the traveller and the welfare of the people of this country are at stake, a well-ordered discipline among the Railway workers is imperative. Railways are a great public service, and all we, who are railway servants in one grade or another, owe a duty to the community which we serve. The generating power of duty is a strong spirit of subordination to the superior authority, which call discipline. Without it disorder, danger, and, in the end, anarchy must supervene. It is regrettable to observe—if we are to believe some sections of the public press on the subject—the spirit of indiscipline is too plainly evident in the terms of the men's communications with the heads of their administrations, and this spirit can only be attributed to a conviction on the part of the former that they are strong enough to enforce their demands. This, I fear, is the outcome of example. In other countries, England to be particular, with the excuse of social reform, men are working to undermine the constituted authority here mostly for their ends. But some are too ignorant or short-sighted to foresee results. How often have we found that such reformers have aroused a far greater power than they dreamt of, and have then failed to repair the resulting disaster. I hold that this is a very serious state of affairs, and if we are not speedily to reach a stage where one section of the community is to dictate to all the others, firm and active measures must be taken to retrieve our lost position.

MACHINATIONS OF MINORITY.

Secondly, we must I think recognise that the great majority of the men would be satisfied with their pay and conditions of service, and would, contentedly, carry out their duties if it were not for the machinations of a small minority. These latter, by specious argument and false representation, delude the remainder into believing that not only are they badly treated but that they can obtain all they desire by bold demands and threats of strike. Therefore, I am persuaded that we cannot any longer remain inactive, and we should in all fairness to the men endeavour to controvert the arguments of those who are misleading them, and I make bold to press this point upon your notice. There is ample evidence that even the educated members of the Railway staff do not clearly understand their conditions of service. How much more true is this of the largely preponderating illiterate section. This state of affairs is the most fruitful source of trouble, and provides fertile soil for the sowing of the seeds of discontent, and, finally, of indiscipline by the hands of those to whose advantage it is to stir up strife. The grossest misrepresentations are published in certain sections of the press and shouted from the public platform without any challenge or reply from the responsible authority. It has been our custom in the past to take any notice of such vapourings but is it fair to the men to allow them to be misled without any attempt to put the truth before them. The majority are of a very credulous nature easily roused and forgetful of consequences to themselves and to the country they live in, and they will believe what they are told by the platform orator.

WANTED CLOSE SYMPATHETIC TOUCH.

A close sympathetic touch should be maintained between officers and men, but there are now so many external influences at work that even if an officer could spend his whole time going round and talking with his men it would not be sufficient to counteract the evil. In my view, therefore, the time has come to develop new measures. In short, to set in motion the machinery for contradicting misstatements and educating the employee to his own well-being, and in the interests of the country in general. As I said Railways are a public service and no effort to prevent even a temporary suspension of that service can be considered too great.

From the subject of increased wages of the Railway staff it is in natural sequence to pass to that of the additional revenue. We must earn to get the Bill. Material and stores now cost two and three times what they did in 1914 and show no signs of coming down. In fact it seems hopeless to expect that they will ever be reduced to an appreciably lower figure. Increased productions may do something in that direction, but with the wages all over the world so greatly above the pre-war level, the cost of production has, in all likelihood,

OUR TOKIO LETTER

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Aug. 25.

A delayed telegram announcing the untimely death of Lakamanaya Bal Gangadhar Tilak has cast a gloom over the whole Indian community in Japan. It has fallen upon us like a bolt from the blue, and we who are separated from our kith and kin by thousands of miles of land and water, feel as if India has been orphaned, and the very pivot of our beloved Motherland has bee snatched away from us. Mother India has suffered an irreparable loss by the passing away of one of her noblest sons whose unflinching devotion to the cause of his mother land in the face of numerous trials and tribulations, persecutions and prosecution evoked the admiration of friends and foes alike. Alas, he is no more to guide the destinies of Hindustan.

The Anglo-Ja anese Alliance.

The burning question of the day is the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which is approaching the end of itis term shortly. The Japanese who find themselves isolated on all sides are leaving no stone unturned to convince the English people of the great importance of renewing the pact. Fantastic tales are being told to English politicians of possible revolts in India and other parts of the East groaning under the yoke of Great Britain, and of the impending danger to British prestige from the onward march of the Bolsheviks to Persia and then to India and then to Heaven alone knows where! Now that Russia has been Bolshevised, Germany humbled to the dust and Great Britain made the indisputable master of the Orient, the *raison d'etre* of the alliance has ceased to etxist as far as England is concerned; so the British politicians are turning cold shoulder to the Japanese overtures. Japan, though used by England as her watch-dog in the East, benefited much from the Alliance and now when she finds herself hemmed in on all sides she is very eager to have it renewed; while British merchants in the Far East, who see their markets captured by Japanese merchants and manufacturers, are bitterly opposed to its renewal. The attude of the Canadian and Australian Governments, too, is not encouraging. The long conferences at Washington between the English and American diplomats, which I mentioned in my last letter, and the recent press despatch announcing the probable visit of Mr. Lloyd George to Canada and America, have not failed to couse some apprehensions among journalists and politicians in this country.

The latest in this connection is a telegram to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, a very influential paper of America, from Colonel E. M. House its representative in London, formerly a personal adviser to President Wilson, and one of the five members of the American peace delegation at the Peace Conference, commending consideration by the United States of the suggestion made by "influential English statesmen for the supersession of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty by an Anglo-American-Japanese-Chinese treaty for the purpose of avoiding friction among the powers principally interested in the Pacific." Colonel House refers to what he calls the very unexpected decision by Britain and Japan, after long and secret negotiations to put the whole matter of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance before the League of Nations, in a way that has been frequently interpreted as tantamount to a practical abolition of the agreement, at least in the form in which tha agreement has hitherto been known.

The attitude of China with regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance may very well be judged from the following interview granted to the representative of a local journal by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the liberal leader of China:—

"China is not united on internal and domestic issues, but on the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance there is no difference of opinion. Great Britain is the strongest naval power in the world Japan is the strongest military power in the Far East. An alliance between them means an alliance of power within a League of Nations. It would be an alliance which would make any pleadings of the Chinese before the league to obtain justice futile.

"The sequence of such an alliance would only be that Japan will obtain further control of the three Manchurian Provinces and Mongolia, while Great Britian would have a free hand in Tibet in a part of Szechuan, the richest and biggest province in China, and also a free hand in Chinese Turkestan.

"China is an independent nation and it resents any alliance between two powers to maintain i's integrity.

"The world to-day demands a League of humanity, with humanitarian ideals, and not a League of Nations dominated by the selfish aims of the Government of a few Powers. It demands a league where the people of the weaker nations will be protected against the aggression of the stronger nations. What is the use of a League of Nations with the alliance of power within this League."

The American Protest.

The Japanese Government's reply to the recent American communication regarding the occupation of Northern Saghalien and Siberian territory was handed on the 15th instant to Mr. Colby the American Secretary of State by Mr. Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington. It is stated that Secretary Colby declined discussing the question with Ambassador Shidehara on the plea that he had not sufficient time to give careful consideration to Japan's reply.

The contents of the reply which has been sent to Washington have not been made public either in Tokyo or in Washinton, but it is understood in well-informed circles that Japan declares that she has no intention of continuing the occupation of Saghalien if a responsible government is established in Russia capable of paying damages to the Japanese for the loss inflicted on them. Japan further demands that a guarantee must be given that the existence of Japan shall not be menaced by Russia. At the same time Japan insists on her rights to pursue a policy that guarantees the security of Frontier defences in Siberia and Manchuria.

The American Government seems to be far from satisfied with Japan's answer, and it is rumoured that a further communication on the subject may be received here from Washington at any moment

Education of the Poor.

The Department of Education contemplates initiating a system under which all children who cannot go to school owing to poverty will be given all the necessary school expenses. Of about 8,000,000 children of school age now in Japan, 30,000 cannot attend school owing to poverty, while 80,000 are only enabled to attend school by the loan of books or by the supply of free food, and 40,000 leave school before finishing their course owing to poverty. It will be seen that about 150,000 stand in need of Government aid. It is the Government's aim now to provide schooling for all these poor children, according to the Japanese Press. The sum of Yen 3,000,000 (4,500,000 Rupees) will be asked of the next session of the Diet for the purpose of bringing education, to the children of the poor who are not able to pay tuition fees. The measure, when it is passed, will include all children who, for five years previously, have not been able to attend school.

Commenting on the above, the "Tokyo Asahi", one of the leading papers of Japan says.—

"The development of a nation depends largely on the spread of education, which means the democratization of education. We are as much opposed to the monopolization of politicial and economic rights by the privileged few. If chldren are denied the benefits of education for the reason that their parents are poor, the social order must be defective. In future it is necessary that steps should be taken so that the poor can enjoy the benefits of higher education, and not until that time can be said that educatioin has been democratized."

Business and Commerce.

The business world in Japan has not yet recovered from the effects of the last general depression. The most seriously hit is the cotton yarn market as a result of which the prices in Japan are lower than in India or China, and much of the accumulated stock is being re-exported. Notwithstanding the liberal advances made by the Bank of Japan, the market is still paralysed and a large number of old established concerns dealing in cotton yarns have gone into liquidation. The latest addition to this list is a member of the House of Peers, who is one of the representatives of the highest tax-payers of the empire.

The silk trade was once more depressed last week on the recession of buyers for Europe and the accumulation of cargo. In the export market optional bargains were settled at liberal discounts. The habutai market and the waste silk trade also followed this trend. At Fukui and Kanagawa mills closed their doors for a week but no tangible result was produced. The muslin market, which holders had hoped to see emerging from its depressed condition on the strength of the comparatively light stock on hand, remained weak. Consumers' buying was still conservative and even at the present rate of production new cargo was accumulated by producers.

Foreign trade was also settling down into immobility last week. The import trade, as desired by most holders of goods in Japan, apparently continued to fall off. Pig iron holders, for instances, reprted the complete stoppage of arivals. However, at the same time the export trade deceased sharply. The backbone of the export business, raw silk underwent a wholesale decline. Dumping attempts, which had beee started by holders of iron, chemicals, copper, rubber, sugar and some other commodities, also fell flat. Most of those who tried unloading testified during the week to the fruitlessness of their attempts.

The only gleam of hope visible in this dark outlook for foreign trade was the steady advance of silver in London and New York. China, though internally disturbed, was expected to resume her buying, along with India. Last week Kobe exporters reported a fair recovery of the match trade.

In the freight market every thing was at a standstill and more ships were being laid up in ports. On the European run, according to a shipping agent, dullness still reigned. Only two boats were chartered by a Japanese firm, these for the transportation of wheat from Dairen to London. On the Pacific nothing particular was reported and on the Oriental run very few noticeable fluctuations were reported except in the coal rate between Japan and Singapore, which meant a fair increase in coal exportation to that point. Charter rates continued to decline, a medium-sized freighter being chartered for a three months' trip around the world for 27 shillings.

A KHILAFAT VICTORY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

(HYDERABAD (Sind) Oct 11.

In view of the resignation by Dr. Mir Mahomed of his membership in view of the *hijrat* to Kabul a candidate was put up by Khilafatists in the local Municipal election. He was opposed by the anti-Khilafatists. The result was declared to-day. Out of 183 voters, 142 amounting to 77 per cent. came to the poll. 66 voted for the Khilafat candidate and 54 for his opponent. 22 were bad votes, of which 19 had voted or the Khilafat candidate and 3 for his opponent.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND NON-COOPERATION,

"LOST CONFIDENCE IN LORD CHELMSFORD."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 12.

At a meeting of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee held last evening in the Town Hall, Mr. M. V. Abhyangar, presiding Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi's resolution appointing two Sub Committees cnsisting of seven members one called Non-cooperation Board to work and carry out Non-cooperation resolution of the Calcutta Congress and the other called Boycott of Councils' Board for carrying out into effect that item of Non-cooperation resolution of the Congress was proposed and carried. At the same meeting Doctor Munje's resolution calling upon people to refuse all kind of reception to Lord Chelmsford when he visits Nagpur as the country has lost all confidence in him and further denouncing as unpatriotic those gentlemen who intend according him welcome was also proposed and carried unanimously.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government control over th cotton trade has failed to justify the reason and objects which led to its introduction in the beginning. Out of many reasons, restriction of the rising price of cotton cloth and the curtailment of the increasing tendency of speculation were chief. Now if any reason be wanting to justify the control, it can be only this that Government intends to organise the Bombay market worthy of its commercial greatness in Asia.

A few tacticians of the trade with a view to availing themselves of the opportunity presented to them, advised Government to introduce the control over cotton; when the Government was in a perplexed position of restricting the rise of prices in cotton cloth. These tacticians succeeded in securing for themselves a blank cheque of authority. It is painful to note that Government even did not care to discriminate the proportion of margin left between the price of cotton and that of cotton cloth though in the latter case the proportion was higher even before the control came.

It is no use repeating the enhancement of speculation since control. It has increased manifold. When the chosen few understand that for them the prospects in speculation had been exhausted, they thought of organising and gilding the cotton market in such a way as may give it a magnanimous appearance.

Such tactics as above narrated caused a great discontent among the trade resulting in the entire suspension of forward business in the New Crop Contracts, which we find to day Such an incident has never occurred before in the history of the cotton trade in Bombay. This is the first of its type.

Now it is announced that Government is prepared to amend the constitution of the Cotton Contrac's Board in conformity with the unanimous desires of the trade, more or less. But it is a misfortune that Government is being ill advised on this point of the reconstitution of the Board. Serious attention of the Government is invited to this matter.

Two parties exist in the trade, the Bull's and the Bears. The struggle between them continues and is not bound to cease. The members of the Board have interests linked up with the trade, and those interests vary every minute. Under this condition in the trade, it is quite against the public interests to vest wide unfeltered powers in about dozen persons. This investiture is bound to lead the members of the Board to remain there as money-makers. It is not to be construed as 'taking bribes.' It is not possible. It is the trade only which can realise what it means.

The struggle between the bulls and the bears is unavoidable This may present healthy appearance so far as it's externals are concerned, but it will at once change if it is placed under a higher authority. There is no justification that control can continue properly under Government, as it would entail a great deal of trouble on account of its having had to constantly to interfere with it. The safest way for the Government is to remain quite neutral or to main tain nominal control, leaving entire management in the hands of a body elected from the trade. It is most pitiable to state that the destiny of the cotton trade is in the hands of a few select persons.

Now another point which is worthy of consideration is the struggle between the principles of nomination and election. Granted that the Board be an elected one without Government control at its head, still it is not likely to make any important change, as Government will have occasion to interfere with it.

The panacea for all this trouble is to leave the management in the hands of a general body of the trade. At this stage, it would be only possible to have all points determined by a majority, and it is the duty of the Government to give legal recognition to the said general body Until this point at issue be cleared up, discontent shall continue in the trade and control won't be a success, but on the contrary, it will prove most harmful to the vital interests of the trade.—Yours, etc.

ANTE-CONTROL.

The Stores Purchase Committee's repor will be published on the 15th instant.

ARKONAM RAILWAY SMASH.

DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY BEGUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

A departmental enquiry under the Rail way Act is being conducted to-day at Arkonam touhing the Railway accident. The work of clearing the debris at the scene of accident is now complete. The personal effects of the passengers killed in the accident have been carefully gathered and lodged with the Sub-Magistrate of Arkonam. A sum of Rs. 3,900 and odd was found on the body of a passenger who was killed in the accident. The man was found to be Gumastah of a firm of Jaggery merchants at Vellore and the money was handed over to Proprietor of the firm. In another case sum of Rs. 2,000 found on the body of an unfortunate passenger was returned to the relatives of the deceased. It is understood there is still property worth about Rs. 15,000 awaiting to be claimed. About sixty arrests of gang coolies suspected of complicity in the removal of rails have been made.

DEFINITE EXCHANGE POLICY

DEMANDED BY MARWARI CHAMBER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The Marwari Chamber has sent the following telegram to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India:—This Chamber endorses the views of the Bengal Chamber and strongly urges the substitution of exchange and the pronouncement of a definite future policy. This Chamber prays further for a fixed rate which cannot be transferred with or lowered by any combination of Exchange Banks. Early consideration is solicited as merchants are faced with enormous losses which they can scarcely stand. Delay will cause financial crisis.

NON-COOPERATION IN SIND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 6.

Mr. C. F. Andrews is expected in Hyderabad, Sind on 20th October.

Mr. Dipchand of Karachi writes to the press that although not otherwise in favour of non-cooperation he is withdrawing from the Council in deference to the Congress resolution. In place of Mr. Santdas of Hyderabad who although opposed to the Congress resolutions withdrew his condidature in deference to its decision Mr. Hiranand also belonging to Mrs. Besants school of politics is standing as a candidate although it is reported that he knows that he stands no chance of being elected.

A Karachi party consisting of Professor Vaswani and Messrs Jeswani, Amersain, Mahomedkhan and Sidhwa will leave Karachi on 8th to lecture at Shikarpur Sukkur Larkhana and Rahri. Meetings in regard to Council boycott are being held at Karachi and Hyderabad.

Two primary schools at Karachi have stopped taking Government grants. The Sind National College fittingly celebrated its anniversary last week. The year's deficit being twenty thousand rupees.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

DEMAND FOR BETTER PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

At an extraordinary Conference of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools resolutions were passed asking to improve the pay and prospects of the service, to give them the time scale with reference to length of service and fixed travelling allowances.

REVIVAL OF STUDY OF INDIAN MUSIC

SIR IBRAHIM VISITS N. M. VIDYALAYA

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

The revival of the study of music at Poona is now taking definite shape. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla visited, on Monday afternoon, the primary classes of the Nutan Maharati Vidyalaya, and closely examined the music work taught there under the auspices of the Poona Gayan Samaj. This institution, which has been the pioneer society in revising a knowledge of Indian music and in making an earnest attempt to introduce its scientific teaching in Indian schools, has now with a reorganised Executive Committee begun a regular course in various schools in Poona in vocal music. Instrumental music will be gradually taught.

Sir Ibrahim was pleased at the time of his visit with the astonishing success achieved by the boys of a certain primary standard, who recognised the tones played on the sitar, and gave a correct vocal interpretation of the same. The Secretary of the Gayan Samaj hopes to extend this practice of scientific teacing of Indian music, and is expected the Gayan Samaj will obtain support both from the Government and th public.

The hearing has concluded before the District Judge of Shahabad of the suit brought by Maharaja Keshava Prasad Singh Bahadur of Dumraon against Rai Harihar Prasad Singh Bahadur, son of Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur C.I.E., late Dewan of Dumraon Raj and another claiming certain properties leased by Government of Burma some 30 years ago. Arguments began in last week of August and lasted for about month and a half Mr. N. C. Sarkar and Pandit Motilal Nehru are arguing for the defendents and Mr. C. R. Das for the plaintiffs.

The District Judge reserved judgment and said he would deliver it in vacation before leaving the district to take his seat on the Patna High Court Bench.

DECCAN GYMKHANA TOURNAMENTS.

GRAND PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

The Deccan Gymkhana wrestling tournaments are to commence on the Gymkhana grounds near Lakdi Bridge from Thursday, the 28th October. Grand preparations are in progress The work of constructing permanent wrestling arena which is to accommodate nearly 40,000 people at a very moderate calculation is nearing completion. Other arrangements too are very well advanced. Entries are to closely finally on the 17th October., More than 800 competitors have registered their names up to date. There are as many as 28 entries for the Marathon race and fresh entries are daily pouring in. Gama and Kallu of Radhanpur and other renowned wrestlers have entered for the professional wrestling championships. Professional wrestlers of Indian repute from Upper India are expected to take part in this year's meeting.

MADRAS GOVT. ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

STAFF FOR PUBLISHING THE SERIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

The Madras Government has sanctioned as a tentative measure a temporary staff to the Assistant Curator in the printing and publishing of important Sanskrit manuscripts collected and preserved in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library. The staff consists of an Assistant Editor, two Assistant Pundits and two Pundit copyists in Sanskrit. The manuscripts are to be published in series to be called the Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts series.

PASSAGE "HOME."

HEAVY CONGESTION.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. desire to again point out that whilst the probable tonnage available for passengers in the first five months of 1921 will be sufficient to carry all residents in India registered with them at present to proceed Home next Spring it will only be sufficient if the traffic is spread over these five months. There will be considerable congestion and consequent disappointment unless passengers make up their minds to leave in January and February, as the registrations for March and April steamers are in excess of the probable capacity of the steamers which will be available in those months and Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., again urge that those who can leave in January should do so. There is ample accommodation in the "China" and "Caledonia" programmed to leave on January 1st and 8th respectively.

The "Caledonia" has recently been entirely overhauled and refitted and after three trips between Marseilles and Alexandria this Autumn will be placed on the Bombay Mail run.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

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After a short visit to the Madras Presidency on professional work Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

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KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

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Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

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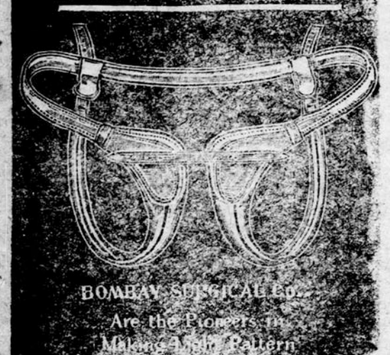

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 13th Oct. 1920

Stations	24 hours up to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 12th Oct. 1918	June 1st to 12th Oct. 1919
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)				67.85
Fort (St. George's Hospital)				76.38
Esplanade (Gen. Hospital)				72.10
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)				77.54

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 12th Oct, 1920

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m; 4 p. m.. and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.855	Inchs
Temperature of Air	83.3	Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 4	"
Dew Point	75.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.773	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	3.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89 0	"
minimum do.	79 0	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,ENE, NW,WNW.	
Movement of Wind	11	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inche
Total fall during month	0.33	"
Do. do. year	41.04	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the coming week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is as given in Admiralty Book 311.

Day of week	Date	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Skill	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay mean time	LOW WATER: Depth on Skill
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	13	m 11 47	17 5	13	m 5 44	17 9
					5 50	15
Thu.	14	m 0 24	18 8	14	m 6 21	18 1
		0 21	16 11		6 21	15 6
Fri.	15	m 0 54	18 3	15	m 6 56	18 7
		0 53	16 4		6 51	16 0
Sat.	16	m 1 34	17 [illegible]	16	m 7 36	19 1
		1 24	15 8		7 22	16 2
Sun.	17	m 2 10	16 11	17	m 8 6	19 5
		1 58	15 [illegible]		7 56	17 11
Mon.	18	m 2 [illegible]	[illegible]	18	m 8 47	20 [illegible]
		2 36	14 3		8 55	18 4
Tues.	19	m 1 3	15 [illegible]	19	m 9 38	20 10
		3 20	13 7		9 22	19 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th October, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in the north and the east of the division. Both day and night temperatures are in excess; Hissar records a maximum of 102 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is moderately above the average throughout; night temperature is in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and Jodhpur and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana, but is in defect in south Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal except in lower Sind; Bikaner records a maximum of 105 deg. F. and Jacobabad 106 deg. F.; night temperature is above the average throughout.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally above the average. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Bhavnagar-Para, but is in defect at Veraval; night temperature is above the average except in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is above normal throughout, while night temperature is in excess in the western half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad and at Bijapur and Ahmednagar. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is in slight excess in Hyderabad, but is in defect at Poona.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a shower at Cochin. Day temperature continues high except along the west coast; the highest maximum recorded yesterday is 106 deg. F. at Jacobabad. Night temperature is above the average in northwest India and the adjacent districts of Central India and of the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except for a few thunderstorms in the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th October 1920.

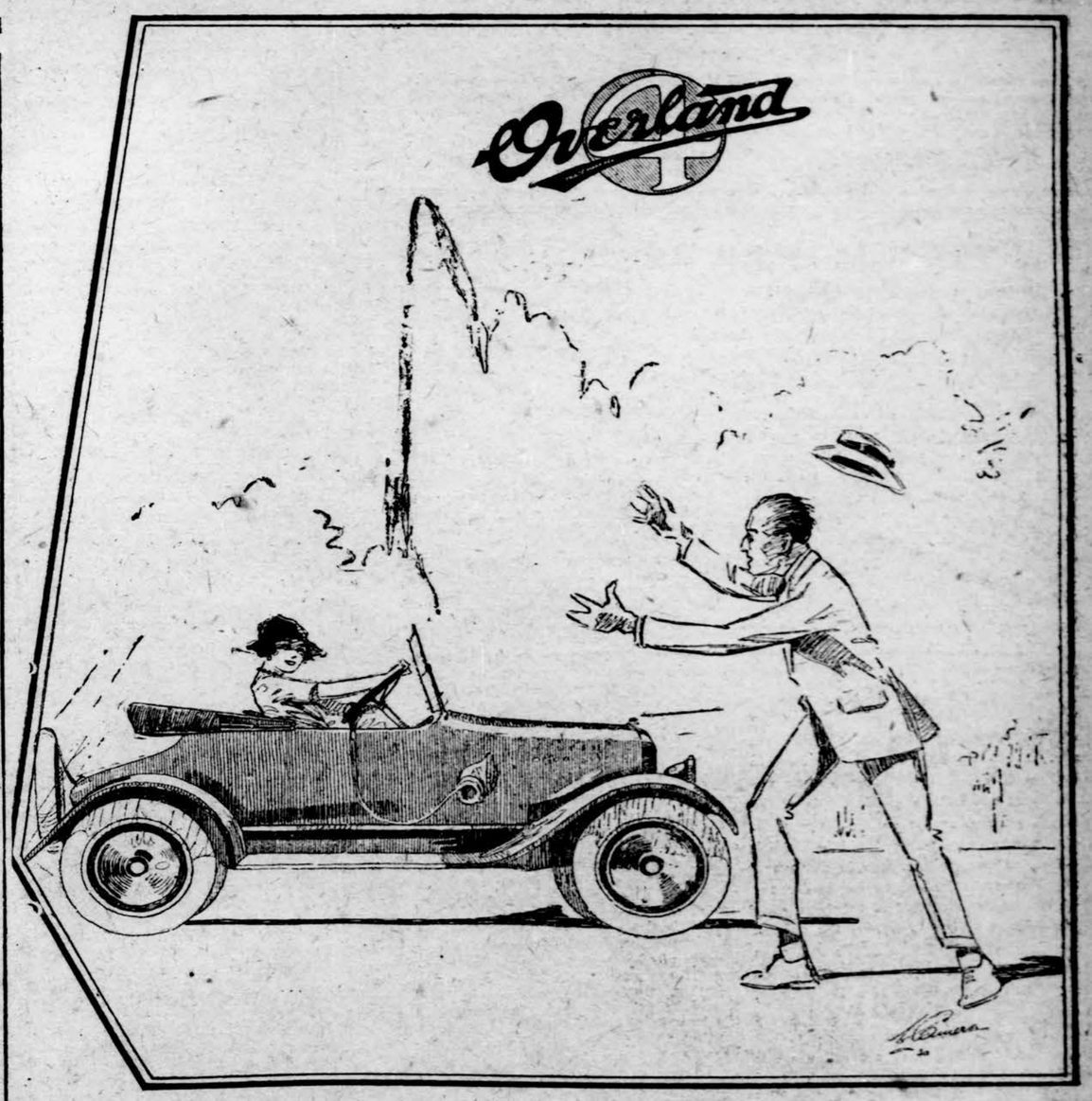
The storm from the Bay has moved to north Bengal and is disappearing. Nearly general rain is reported from Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal, and local rain from Upper Burma.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Diamond Island two; Akyab three; Cherrapunji five; Dhubri, Cox's Bazar, Jessore, Bogra, Dinajpur one and a half.

Temperature is high along the northwest frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 12th OCT. 1920.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall. Depar. from Ave.
ARABIAN GULF—						
Bushire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. (11th)	91	75.9	88	0	0	—0.01
Jask	91	77.3	65	0	0	—0.05
Muskat	100	81.3	24	0	0	—0.19
Do. (11th)	98	83.3	67	0	0	—0.19
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102	68.9	51	[illegible]	2.54	—2.03
Rawalpindi	95	56.5	49	[illegible]	12.46	—9.60
Lahore	99	66.5	64	[illegible]	7.32	—7.89
Risaul	100	64.0	49	[illegible]	4.45	—5.11
Ambala	98	65.0	46	[illegible]	23.33	—11.60
Delhi	96	66.8	35	[illegible]	20.90	—3.32
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	100	75.1	34	[illegible]	20.91	—2.96
Saharanpur	99	65.5	51	[illegible]	30.11	—3.61
Jhansi	101	64.2	37	[illegible]	19.00	—14.60
Cawnpore	98	73.7	55	[illegible]	20.06	—12.79
Allahabad	98	78.7	54	[illegible]	25.01	—2.01
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	106	68.8	50	[illegible]	1.48	—0.78
Karachi	86	77.7	82	[illegible]	0.55	—3.24
Ajmer	96	67.8	39	[illegible]	30.46	+2.42
Jaipur	99	66.8	33	[illegible]	28.42	+7.2
Kotah	100	76.4	21	[illegible]	21.16	—3.25
Mount Abu	84	60.9	15	[illegible]	28.44	—22.20
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98	74.1	86	[illegible]	10.49	—3.18
Dwarka	86	79.8	90	[illegible]	10.06	—3.60
Veraval	84	73.6	92	[illegible]	19.35	+1.44
Rajkot	95	72.9	66	[illegible]	19.19	—0.13
Bhavnagar Para	91	78.2	74	[illegible]	30.44	—1.34
Surat	93	75.1	77	[illegible]	27.14	—12.66
Ahmedabad	100	72.8	72	[illegible]	19.16	—9.21
Deesa	103	74.1	76	[illegible]	13.09	—8.98
Neemuch	96	70.8	62	[illegible]	27.56	+1.01
Indore	96	70.8	64	[illegible]	34.00	+3.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	94	67.9	50	[illegible]	30.74	—19.71
Saugor	96	69.0	35	[illegible]	34.40	—7.18
Hoshangabad	95	67.6	69	[illegible]	31.75	—12.57
Khandwa	99	67.8	57	[illegible]	23.81	—4.66
Akola	102	75.6	58	[illegible]	10.47	—16.09
Amraoti	100	74.5	46	[illegible]	18.70	—10.57
Nagpur	99	68.9	50	[illegible]	27.26	—10.59
Chanda	98	68.0	45	[illegible]	28.32	—15.22
Raipur	96	72.2	78	[illegible]	38.96	—10.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89	79.9	85	[illegible]	39.78	—29.24
Ratnagiri	86	75.7	71	[illegible]	49.55	—30.00
Mahableshwar	80	71.8	87	[illegible]	74.70	—13.62
Karwar	89	77.1	91	[illegible]	80.68	—33.39
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98	67.5	60	[illegible]	9.19	—10.65
Ahmednagar	97	69.2	53	[illegible]	9.40	—9.43
Poona	92	68.9	79	[illegible]	21.89	—9.61
Sholapur	97	71.9	61	[illegible]	13.37	—11.41
Bijapur	94	69.9	61	[illegible]	13.43	—8.40
Belgaum	89	68.3	92	[illegible]	39.33	—2.16
Aurangabad	96	68.4	37	[illegible]	4.27	—16.25
Hyderabad (Deccan)	100	72.1	33	[illegible]	23.57	—13.07
Hyderabad	95	73.9	56	[illegible]	45.89	—6.89
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	86	78.4	84	[illegible]	11115	+0.69
Calicut	84	78 7	94	[illegible]	12869	+31.17
Cochin	88	78.3	94	[illegible]	10880	+30.28
Colombo	85	76.7	86	0.10	87.66	+2.98
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93	79 2	80	[illegible]	21.80	—4.19
Bellary	95	76.5	66	[illegible]	14.98	+2.26
Cuddapha	94	76 5	75	[illegible]	18.46	—.88
Madras	97	80 6	79	[illegible]	6.70	—12.15
Bangalore	86	67.8	88	[illegible]	18.37	—4.45
Coimbatore	91	73 7	78	[illegible]	6.00	—1.86
Trichinopoly	92	76.1	75	[illegible]	17 66	+3.10
Madurai	89	76.2	82	[illegible]	14.00	+1.74



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DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

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"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

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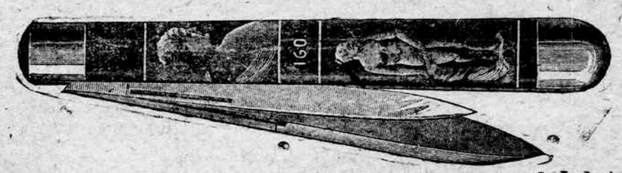

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EQUALITY OF RACES.

LEAGUE TO BE FORMED IN INDIA

The League for the Equality of Races was first founded in Japan in 1919. Its work for the ideal is well-known. Its intervention in the Peace Conference is familiar to readers. In order to obtain in the future what the "Peace Makers" denied, it was decided by the pioneers of the movement that branches of the League be started in all parts of Asia. M. Paul Richard the Joint Editor of "Arya," who is one of the staunch advocates of racial equality, and has taken considerable part in the Japanese agitation for the abrogation of racial discrimination, confided to a correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle," that he proposed to form an Indian section. Mr. Richard is in this noble task assisted by Prof. Cousins of the Madnapallee College. The general objects of the League are:—

To proclaim the principle of Democracy between the races: the equality of Rights, the right to equality, not only of the individual in the Nation, but of the peoples and races in Humanity.

To assure respect for human dignity in every man, whatever be his race or colour—and thereby the progress of all races, of the more advanced as of the more backward; enlightening the pride of the former, the humility of the others; elevating all above that real barbarism which consists in the want of mutual understanding and fraternity.

Its special objects for Asia are:—

To serve the moral and material unity of Asia by offering to her peoples and races a basis of permanent agreement and common interest.

To prepare, by the development of inter Asiatic relations, the League and the Congress of the Nations of Asia. To favour, for the free growth of the races of Asia, their harmonious relations with the other races of the world.

For India it's special objects are:—

To offer to India a wider basis for the vindication of her rights to racial equality within the Empire, by associating her own particular problem with the larger issues of the Equality of all races in Humanity.

Incidentally, to assure means of regular inspections as well as of permanent assistance and protection to the Indian communities in the Colonies beyond the sea.

Further particulars regarding the organization of the League will soon be issued to the public.

ARVINDO GHOSH.

WHEN WILL HE RETURN HOME?

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRSPONDENT.)

It is now well nigh ten years that Mr. Arvindo Ghosh left British India and settled down in Pondicherry. The whole decade he has devoted to spiritual studies which will take him a year more to complete. The entire period, Mr. Arvindo Ghosh has adopted political silence, which he has no intention to break before the completion of his spiritual studies. This is one of the reasons for his refusing Congress presidentship. Mr. Ghosh, lives a solitary life. Excepting on Sundays when he passes his afternoons with his friend and colleague, M. Paul Richard, he never leaves his bunglow. He keeps in all the twenty-four hours devoted to either spiritual studies or writing philosophical articles for the "Arya." He passes an hour or so in receiving friends and visitors, and M. Richard keeps him company for about two hours every evening.

At present there is no likelihood of Mr. Ghosh returning to India before the end of the next year.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

On the recommendations of the Committee of Police Officers the Madras Government have decided to issue new uniforms to the Madras City Police. The most important change is the substitution of Khaki for the present white. The Committee reported that there was a general consensus of opinion that Khaki was preferable to the present white in a hot and dusty city like Madras. The new uniform consists of a Khaki Jumper, knickerbookers, khaki woollen puttees, black boots and blue turban with red border. The head constables' uniform will be distinguished by silver lace on the turban border and by a sash instead of the leather belt worn by them. The only change proposed for Sergeants is the substitution of Khaki coat and trousers for white.

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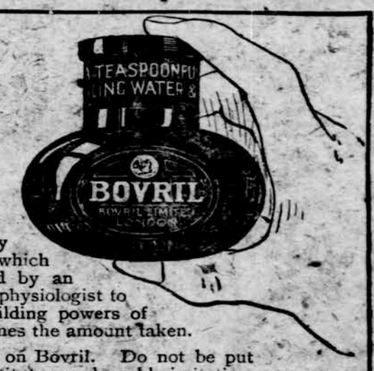

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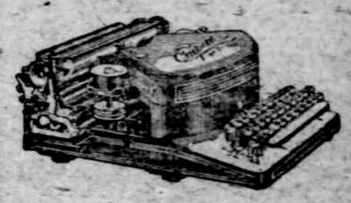

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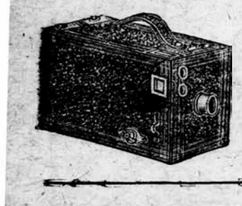

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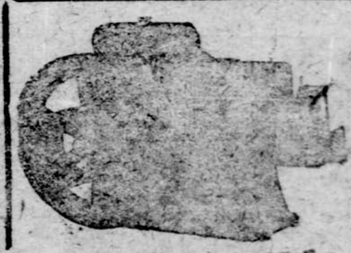

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